

SIGNS OF TIMES AS VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF PROPHECY

When a Prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the Prophet hath spoken it presumptuously; thou shalt not be afraid of him.

The true test of prophecy is here set forth from the earliest times down to the present, there have been false prophets and the judgments of the Lord have been pronounced upon them. In early times they are described as "Diviners," "Observers of the times," "Enchanters," "Witch," "Necromancer" and numerous other designations and the Lord was careful to warn his people to follow not after such abominations.

We need not experience any difficulty in determining a true from a false prophet if we will only give heed to what hath been said and apply the test set forth above. Marvelous things have been brought forth in the past 100 years—greater developments have been made in that space of time than in all the past history of the world. We are surely living in a marvelous age. The Lord repeatedly informed the Prophet Joseph Smith that a marvelous work was about to come forth unto the children of men. Joseph Smith was the chosen instrument to introduce and organize the Church of Jesus Christ in these latter days. He was fitted and qualified for this special purpose. The Spirit of the Lord rested mightily upon him and in instances almost without number he has gone on record whereby we may know that he was a true prophet. Space will not admit of lengthened quotations or proofs of what we have set out to show, and we shall therefore have to confine ourselves to a few of these things and the student or those who are interested will read, ponder and delve into this subject with great interest and profit and understanding. The prophecy given by Joseph Smith on war, in December, 1832, some 30 years before it was fulfilled, 16 years after his martyrdom, is a case that will stand the test of the severest scrutiny. This was published to the world years before any one dreamed of knowing when it would come to pass. The very place where it should commence was foretold and history has long since demonstrated the fact. The second paragraph of that prophecy says, "The days will come that war shall be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place." Read the prophecy and see how the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn and the other calamities that are yet to come, making the "inhabitants of the earth to feel the wrath and indignation and chastening hand of an almighty God, until the consumption decreed, hath made a full end of the nations." The anger of the Lord is kindled against this unbelieving and stiff-necked generation and "a desolating scourge shall go forth among the inhabitants of the earth and shall continue to be poured out from time to time, if they repent not, until the earth is empty." It is not pleasant to contemplate this awful condition, many similar citations might be given, but the reader who is interested may read for himself and compare passage after passage by the references given. I will quote one more prophecy given through Joseph Smith 30 years ago and now marvelously being shown forth every day. "Wherefore the days will come that no flesh will be safe upon the waters."

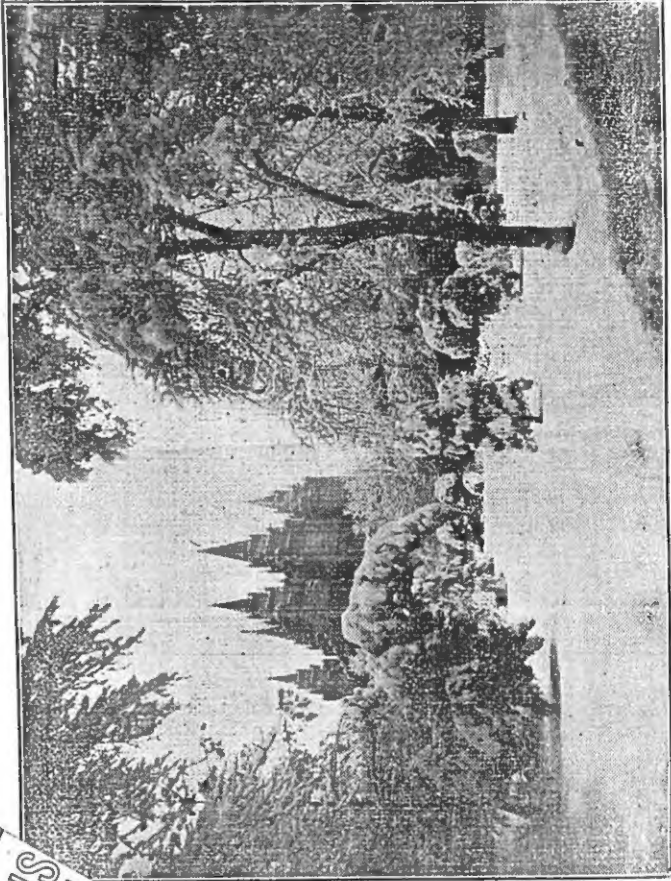
When that was given steam navigation was in its very infancy. There were no palatial ocean liners thought of. The development of these things have all come since then. The wireless telegraphy by means of ether waves is only a very few years in use. These grand specimens of shipcraft have been developed not only in comfort to the passengers, but also in length of time necessary to cross 2,000 miles of water until it could be consummated in about five days or very little more. Such was the "Lusitania," one of the greatest and grandest that ever sailed the seas, now lying at the bottom with its 1,200 victims. Cast your eyes about you, read the daily papers and see what is going on in the world and ask yourselves if these things are not what have been predicted and being fulfilled before our very eyes every day we live. Was the world ever more at unrest than it is today? Our own land, blessed above all other lands, is not exempt from strife and discontent and the end is not yet. These are days that make men almost despair of seeing justice, humanity, forbearance and liberation being observed. When the Spirit of the Lord is withdrawn as has been stated would be, the devil seems to have free course and this is the day of his power. Whoever dreamed of submarines, U-boats or craft of this nature, 30, 60 or even 10 years ago it being used as they are for the destruction of ships and their human cargo? Men, inspired by the evil one, have sought out many inventions for death, destruction and the misery of many souls. "Watchman, what of the night?" The nations are preparing for the grand consummation of wars, dreadful orgies, to begin as soon as spring opens up. They are marshaling their hosts at divers places preparing for the great onslaught that is to take place then. The nations are war-mad. With what a rush it commenced, in violation of solemnly signed treaties—steadily it goes on and the rights of humanity and international laws are swept aside as war's cyclone rushes on. The seas are filled with terror and fear seems almost unknown to those brave men that go down to the seas in ships. Bitterness in men's souls is generated and increased, passions are aroused, and the worst things in man's makeup hold full sway. "When the

is characteristic of Latter-day Saint homes and makes them extremely attractive in this wild desolate country.

True to the "Mormon" ideals, the biggest and best building in the settlement is the meetinghouse, which is used for all the public gatherings such as school, church services, dances, etc. The bishop is one of the strongest men in the community and he is a leader in the every day life of the people as well as in their religious activities. The people are all farmers, there not even being a store as yet in the community, and the church is the center of all social activity. Practically everybody goes to the meetings, even though they are all aware that about half will have to stand up during the entire service on account of lack of seats. There is a splendid lot of young men and women who add life to the community, and in spite of the difficulties of pioneer life, babies are welcomed into the homes and the ideal of "Mormon" families is demonstrated by the number of young children brought to church by their parents.

A stranger who drops into the services, is bound to be asked home by some one to dinner—and he gets a dinner, not a lunch. Generously filled dishes of home prepared food such as bread, butter, corn, meat and fruit adorn the table. It certainly brings back memories of the good old days to spend a few hours in this little settlement.

Mon. 9 Mar 1905
DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS MONTHLY



TEMPLE SQUARE AFTER FRIDAY'S STORM

BY SAVAGE.

lines and narrow about them that
to the eye, yet there is a clean-
liness and order and a baked
type, and the houses are
The houses are of the frontier Mexi-
rich and none are extremely poor
are all in one social class; none are
in her primitive state. The people
old, they are dwelling with nature
themselves, and like the pioneers of
once more to establish homes for
hands and brave hearts that began
precisely nothing but their bare
totals about three hundred
have begun there. The population
of the territory, Mexico, which the
of "Northmen," practically all
the "Northmen" is composed entirely
of Americans, and the settlement is
miles northward of Tucson, Arizona.
Tucson, which is situated about five
miles from the little settlement of Bismarck,
of sixty years ago, he has by no
that characterized the Utah pioneers
one wishes to purchase of the agent
Tucson, Arizona, Feb. 27, 1914

**Energy Gets Results
In New Arizona Colony**

David L. MURDOCH.

wicked rule the people manner."

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more at unrest than it is today? Our

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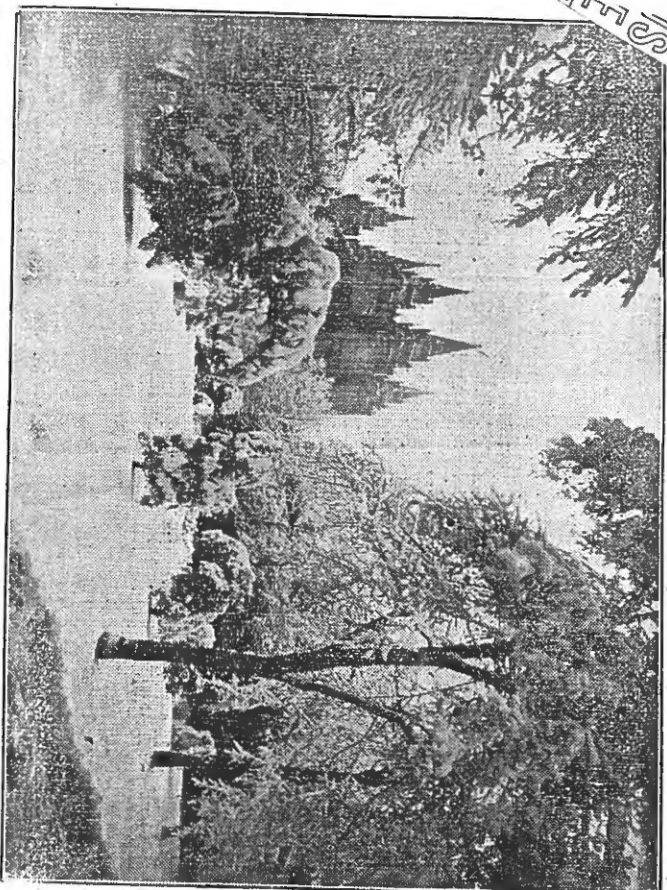
1882 on war, in accordance

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Mon. 9 Mar 1968
DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS MONI



TEMPLE SQUARE AFTER FRIDAY'S STORM

UTAH'S CLIMATE

IS UNEXCELLED

Nature Has Endowed the State
With Her Richest
Gifts.

MINERAL SPRINGS ABOUND

Waters Are Purer Than With Frequent
Salts Which Minister to Many
Ailments of Mankind.

What is the mean average temperature of the state?
Forty-nine degrees—ranging from 48 degrees in the northern part to 53 degrees in the southern portion.
What are the warmest and coldest months?
July is generally the warmest; January the coldest.
What is the annual precipitation?
From 6 to 24 inches.
How many clear and fair days does Utah boast in a year?
An average of 270.
How does Utah's birth rate compare per capita, with the other states in the Union?
The birth rate here is higher than in any other state. It is 34 per capita.

Is the climate of Utah medicinally beneficial?
It has a pronounced curative influence on almost all forms of rheumatism, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, nose and throat catarrhs, and mineral springs compare with similar watering places in this country and Europe?
They possess as much and in many cases more medicinal properties.
These questions and answers introduced the weekly trade letter of William H. Child & Co. The letter further says:
It is no insignificant contribution to the general health and happiness of Utahans that has come from the mineral and thermal springs with which the state is so richly supplied.
The great, cool canyons, the lakes and rivers of the Utah states have all added their quota to the pleasure of life within the confines of the state and reports innumerable of the cures of many of the most stubborn and chronic ailments of mankind.
In the thermal and mineral waters of Utah, however, the medicinal value is curative and beneficial and minister to the health of the people.
That there is a health and pleasure center of the state, from the standpoint of the health and pleasure seeker, is a fact for which the world has long been looking into the years since the mineral spas of the old world have been sought out and their waters used for therapeutic purposes.
In early Roman times the thermal springs were discovered in the vicinity of the Rhine. In its course through Switzerland and Germany and their environs beautiful and built up to attract visitors. The majority of these springs are of no greater medicinal worth than the thermal springs of Utah.
Numerous tests of such waters as those from the hot springs near Salt Lake reveal the presence of soluble bromides and fluorine in appreciable quantities. Other springs throughout Utah contain these ingredients and their medicinal value ranges from 100 degrees F. to 135 degrees F.
An authority of international reputation

tion in writing on the benefits of medicinal springs declared that: "In considering the therapeutic value of medicinal springs, various important outside influences must not be lost sight of, among them plenty of fresh air, a suitable temperature, a proper degree of humidity and plenty of sunshine. All these are essential in selecting a watering place as a resort. It may be seen from this, that Utah climate possesses marked advantages for just such resorts as have been mentioned. The old and famous mineral portions of the state are famous for their medicinal value. The waters of the canyons of iron, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sodium, and it is generally conceded among physicians that when judiciously used they are of great value in maintaining health as well as aiding to restore sufferers from all chronic diseases of the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels. In cases of anemia and neurasthenia and especially in gouty and rheumatic conditions the waters are beneficial. The external use of these waters is unquestionably of value in many parasitic and chronic affections of the skin.
Utah's greatest health resort at present is, of course, Great Salt Lake, which is situated at the foot of the Salt Lake, erected in 1832 at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars. Here most of the bathing in the lake is done. The water of this vast inland sea contains 24 per cent solid matter, principally chloride of sodium. Bathing in the lake is very stimulating and the temperature of the water in summer ranges from 60 to 80 degrees F. More and more improvements are being made at and around the lake. Medicinal springs throughout the state and each year more and more are being discovered. Resorts go up on the hillsides, and the waters of the Wasatch range in the canyons of the Wasatch range in summer homes and pleasure places for Utahans. With the extension of electric railroads up the more accessible canyons more and more people take advantage of the opportunity to

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT ON COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

1916
Provo, Nov. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the Utah county farm bureau committee, appointed to investigate and report on the cost of sugar beet production, sugar production, and prices of sugar and sugar beets:
"The sugar investigation committee of the Utah county farm bureau, composed of W. J. Chadwick of American Fork, Wm. V. Price of Provo, Lorenzo Argyle of Lake Shore with R. W. Creer of Spanish Fork as secretary, has spent six months on a very thorough probe into the farmers' side of the beet question. Many records on the costs of growing sugar beets were taken in Utah county; others were secured from Salt Lake, Weber, Boxelder and Cache counties. The data on the cost of producing sugar were obtained from reports of the sugar committee of the house of representatives at Washington. All the data given herein come from unimpeachable sources, and reveals the appalling inequality of profits as made by the sugar companies and by the beet growers.
"The average cost of growing each acre of sugar beets in Utah in 1915 was \$56.46 for a twelve-ton crop. Twelve tons was the average yield for Utah in 1915.
"The price received was \$5.10 per ton—a total of \$61.20 per acre. This left a net profit of \$4.74 per acre or 39 1/2 cents per ton to the farmer. According to testimony given by the Spreckles Sugar company of California, this concern produces sugar at a cost of \$2.70 per hundred. It costs the Oxnard factory of California \$2.81 per hundred. E. W. Combs of the Great Western Sugar company of Colo., testified that it costs his company \$2.56. This is an average of \$2.69 per hundred for the production of sugar—the cost of beets, labor, interest and overhead charges all considered.
"The average price received by the Sugar companies of Utah last year for their sugar was \$5.75 per hundred. When we subtract the cost of production, \$2.69, it left a net profit to the sugar company of \$3.06 per sack. Three hundred pounds of sugar are made from one ton of beets in Utah. This made them a net profit of \$9.18 on each ton of beets they bought, while the farmer made only 39 1/2 cents per ton.
"According to the testimonies of the combined beet factories of the United States given before the sugar committee of Congress, it cost them \$3.54 to produce one hundred pounds of sugar. On the basis of this figure they made \$2.21 net profit per hundred or \$6.63 per ton of beets.
"At the present time sugar is being sold by the sugar factories at \$8.15 per bag in Utah and \$7.65 per bag on the river market. Taking \$7.75 as the average price, it leaves them a clear profit of \$4.21 for each sack or \$12.63 for every ton of beets they purchase from the farmers. This on the basis of their highest cost of production figures, \$3.54. Taking the low average, \$2.69, they are clearing \$5.06 per bag, or \$15.18 per ton of beets.
"The Utah county farm bureau is asking the co-operation of all beet growers in Utah in securing a fair and reasonable profit from beet growing. A committee representing all the beet interests of Utah will meet in Salt Lake City in the near future to discuss contracts for 1917."

MAY COMPETE HERE

Chicago Invites Men Who Won
Stockholm to Enter American
Olympic Games.

LIGHTS

(Special to The News.)
New York, May 10.—Stanley Doubt, one of the two Australian tennis players who will compete against the United States team in the Davis Cup trials in this city in June, has this to say regarding the ability of some of the racquet wielders who will represent other countries in the tournament: "France and Germany will probably


Chicago, Ill., May 10.—Swedish athletes who won championships at the Olympic games in Stockholm last summer are to be invited to participate in the American Olympic game which will be held in this city June 2 to July 6. If the Swedish champion decide to accept the offer, the management of the Chicago games will be provided for by Charles E. Parsons and the expenses of ocean travel will be provided for by Charles E. Parsons and the

mission were carried on, is to undertake extensive tests to determine its usefulness as a means of communication between ships in a battle fleet. So far the gas-searchlight telephone has not proved effective in a range of more than three miles, even though the searchlights employed were of the most powerful type, but progress is hoped for through the continued experiments.—*Popular Mechanics*.

have to play their match on hard courts. If one can judge by last year's hard court championships in Paris, then the Germans carried off better than they did in London. I think them, then Germany should win. The hard court play is their specialty. Frenchmen play their best on covered courts, where one gets a firmer footing.

"The Germans do not," I refer to all singles play) attack from the net, but rather, generally from the backcourt. On hard courts this is a great asset to one's game. It gives them more time to pick up the ball and make a shot. This is especially true if you meet the Frenchman playing the same way as they do covered courts. They are very good at it. A woods drive a little, and this makes it somewhat uncertain, and his mis-

In addition to the Swedish athletes, invitations will also be extended to other nations, but it is doubtful they will be able to attend owing to the expenses entailed. That even the expenses of transference in the United States and Canada will be on hand is the chief hope of the committee. According to the plans of the committee, there is a chance that the same athletes who have been invited to appear at the Chicago games will appear at the Stockholm games. Not only are there, but there will be a number of complete teams will be invited to compete. There will be a number of swimming matches, swimming

The logo for United States Tires is a rectangular emblem with a dark, textured background. The words "United States" are written in a large, white, serif font, stacked vertically. Below them, the word "Tires" is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a light background with a faint grid pattern.

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT ON COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

Nov. 31—The following statement has been issued by the Utah county farm bureau committee, appointed to investigate and report on the cost of sugar beet production, and prices of sugar and sugar beets:

"The sugar investigation committee of the Utah county farm bureau, composed of W. J. Chadwick of Arden, Lorenzo Arvill, W. L. Price of Provo, R. W. Greer of Spanish Fork and Henry Probst of Farmington, on a recent tour through Provo, on the beet question. Many records on the cost of growing sugar beets were taken in Utah county; others were secured from Salt Lake, Weber, Boxelder and Cache counties. The data on the cost of producing sugar were obtained from reporting the sugar committee of the houses of representatives at Washington. All the data given herein come from unimpeachable sources, and reveals the appalling inequality of profits as made by the growers, companies and by the beet Utah in 1916.

"The average cost of growing each acre of sugar beets in a twelve-ton crop was \$66.46 for a twelve-ton crop.

"The price received was \$10 per ton—a total of \$61.20 per acre. This left a net profit of \$4.74 per acre or 39% cents per ton to the farmer. According to testimony given by the Spreckles Sugar company of California, this concern produces sugar at a cost of \$2.70 per hundred. It costs the Oxnard factory of California \$2.31 per hundred. H. W. Comb of the Great Western Sugar company of Colo., testified that it costs his company \$2.56. This is an average of \$2.69 per hundred for the production of sugar—the cost of beets, labor, interest and overhead has only been considered. The average price received by the sugar companies of Utah last year for \$6.83 per ton of beets.

"At the present time sugar is being sold by the sugar factories at \$15.16 per bag in Utah and \$1.65 per bag on the river market. Taking \$1.75 as the average price, it leaves them a clear profit of \$4.21 for each sack or \$12.63 for every ton of beets they purchases from the farmers. This on the basis of their highest cost of production figure, \$3.84. Taking the low average, \$3.69, they are clearing \$5.06 per bag, or \$16.18 per ton of beets."

"The Utah county farm bureau is making the co-operation of all beet growers in Utah in securing a fair and reasonable profit from beet growing. A committee representing all the interests of Utah will meet in Salt Lake City in the near future to discuss conditions for 1917.

ioneer, Who
Knew Joseph Smith,
Dies at Age of 95



ROBERT CROOKSTON.

Logan, Sept. 22.—Robert Crookston, one of the oldest inhabitants of this section and a veteran of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, died here last evening after a short illness, at the age of 95 years. Funeral services will be held in the Fourth Ward meetinghouse at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Crookston was personally acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was in Carthage when the prophet was killed and later was present when Sidney Rigdon made claim to the guardianship of the Church and was rebuked by Brigham Young. Some years ago Mr. Crookston, who had a wonderful memory, went before the county clerk of this county and made affidavit as to what occurred on that occasion. Mr. Crookston was a native of Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, and embraced the gospel in 1840, moving to this country in 1841. He came to Utah in 1850 and served for some years as a scout under Capt. John Sharp. He came to Cache county in 1864 and had since made his home here. He was a pioneer quarryman and helped to quarry the cornerstone of the Salt Lake temple and lived to see the capstone placed.

He had an eventful life and established a reputation for honesty that was second to none. He was the father of 11 children, most of whom live him.

AY MAY 10 1913

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UTOMOBILE WORLD

DOUST TALKS ABOUT TENNIS PLAYERS

Review of Style of Germans and French is Given by Australians.

(Special to The News.)
New York, May 10.—Stanley Doust, one of the two Australian tennis players who will compete against the United States team in the Davis Cup trials in this city in June, has this to say regarding the ability of some of the racket wielders who will represent other countries in the ties:

"France and Germany will probably have to play their match on hard courts. If one can judge by last year's hard court championships in Paris, when the Germans carried all before them, then Germany should win. The hard court play is their specialty. Frenchmen play their best on covered courts, where one gets a firmer foothold.

"The Germans do not (I refer to singles play) attack from the net, but generally from the base line. On hard courts this is a great asset to them, especially when they meet the French players, who come charging in on their service the same way as they do on wooden surfaces. The hard courts always give a little, and this makes the

SWEDISH ATHLETES MAY COMPETE HERE

Chicago Invites Men Who Won at Stockholm to Enter American Olympic Games.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—Swedish athletes who won championships at the Olympic games in Stockholm last summer are to be invited to participate in the American Olympic games which will be held in this city June 28 to July 6. If the Swedish champions decide to accept the offer of the management of the Chicago games their expenses of ocean travel will be provided for by Charles S. Person of the Swedish club of Chicago, and the expenses of overland traveling from New York to Chicago will be provided for by the management of the games, of which Everett C. Brown is director general.

In addition to the Swedish athletes invitations will also be extended to other nations, but it is doubtful if they will be able to attend owing to the expenses entailed. That every athlete of prominence in the United States and Canada will be on hand is the fond hope of the committee. According to the plans of the officers there is a chance that, in some respects the Chicago games will eclipse those at Stockholm. Not only amateurs, but professionals will be invited to compete. There will be a number of wrestling matches, swimming,

plonship preliminaries. On the following day, Sunday, the plans provide for the presence of the Swedish singing societies in a magnificent chorus. On the following Sunday, July 6, the United German singing societies are scheduled to appear.

TELEPHONING WITH SEARCHLIGHTS.

Transmitting speech by means of beams of light, which is the way the earliest experiments in special transmission were carried on, is to undergo extensive tests to determine its usefulness as a means of communication between ships in a battle fleet. So far, the gas-searchlight telephone has not proved effective in a range of more than three miles, even though the searchlights employed were of the most powerful type, but progress is hoped for through the continued experiments. —Popular Mechanics.

United
States
Tires

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT ON COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

Provo, Nov. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the Utah county farm bureau committee, which is pointed to investigate and report on the cost of sugar beet production, sugar production, and prices of sugar and sugar beets:

"The sugar investigation committee of the Utah county farm bureau, composed of W. J. Chadwick of Alameda, R. W. V. Price of Provo, Lorenzo A. Allen of Lake Shore, R. W. Creech of Spanish Fork as secretary, has spent the month of November in a thorough probe into the question of the cost of growing sugar beets on the basis of the best question. Farmers' records were taken in Utah county, other counties, and in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Cache counties. The data on the cost of producing sugar beets were obtained from reports of the committee of the house of representatives at Washington. All the data given are from unimpeachable sources and reveal the appalling inequality of profits as made by the sugar companies and by the beet growers.

"The average cost of growing each acre of sugar beets in Utah in 1911 was \$66.46 for a twelve-ton crop. Twelve tons was the average yield for Utah in 1911.

"The price received was \$5.10 per ton—a total of \$61.20 per acre. This left a net profit of \$4.74 per acre on 39 1/2 cents per ton to the farmer. According to testimony given by the farmers, this concern produces sugar at a cost of \$2.70 per hundred. It costs the Oxnard factory of California \$2.81 per hundred. E. W. Combs of the Great Western Sugar company of Colorado, testified that it costs his company \$2.56. This is an average of \$2.69 per hundred for the production of sugar—the cost of beets, interest, and overhead charges all counted.

"The average price received by the sugar companies of Utah last year for their sugar was \$6.75 per hundred. When we subtract the cost of production, \$2.66, it left a net profit to the Utah sugar company of \$3.06 per sack. These hundred pounds of sugar are made from one ton of beets in Utah. This means then a net profit of \$3.18 on each ton of beets they bought, while the farmer made only 39 1/2 cents per ton.

"According to the footnotes of the combined beet factories of the United States given before the United States committee of Congress, it cost them \$3.34 to produce one hundred pounds of sugar. On the basis of this figure they made \$2.21 net profit per hundred or \$6.53 per ton of beets.

"At the present time sugar is being sold by the sugar factories at \$8.15 per bag in Utah and \$7.65 per bag on the river market. Taking \$7.75 as the average price, it leaves them a clear profit of \$1.21 for each sack or \$12.63 for a ton of beets. They purchase freight on beets, they pay the basis of their beet cost of production figures, \$3.18, making the low average, \$2.66, they are receiving \$5.06 per bag, or \$16.18 per ton of beets.

"The Utah county farm bureau committee is in Utah in securing a fair and reasonable profit from beet growing. A committee representing all the beet interests of Utah will meet in Salt Lake City in the near future to discuss contracts for 1917.



PRESIDENT YOUNG AS HE LOOK ED IN THE FILE
 PIONEER JOHN VAN COTT.

L. D. S. Garments

No.	Price
1 Summer Wt. Flat	36¢
3 Light Wt. Rib	\$1.40
5 Medium Wt. Rib	\$1.75
6 Med. Wt. Rib	Ecn \$1.75
7 Heavy Wt. Rib	\$2.00
8 Heavy Wt. Rib	Ecn \$2.00
9 Ext. Heavy Wt. Rib	\$2.25
10 Ext. Heavy Weight Rib	
Ecn	\$2.25
11 Int. Silk & Wool	\$3.75
12 Med. Wt. Pt. Wool	\$3.50
13 Med. Wt. Pt. Wool	\$4.00

You may return any pair not satisfactory. Why Pay More?

N. L. Hansen

The L. D. S. Garment Man

Brigham City, Utah.

STOCKTON, Aug. 16.—Tel. Ina comes that the bills authorizing the Northern Pacific R. R. three millions, and the Utah Northern one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the idea of making a connection have passed the Montana Legislature and been signed by the governor. Both bills will come before the people for their approval April 3.

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A Wedding of That Day.

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PIONEER JOHN VAN COTT.

OF THE Late John Van Cott one of kind

OTTON, BOSTON COPPERS.
HICAGO GRAIN.

Badger Brothers

BROKERS

10 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.
Members Salt Lake Exchange.

FOR SALE.

0 Utah Idaho Sugar \$8.75
00 Commercial Club, 6 per cent bond \$100
0 Elk Coal280

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 300; market, 5.00@5.15; western, 5.15@5.20; Texas steers, cackers and feeders, 5.15@5.20; calves, 5.15@5.20; and heifers, 5.10@5.15. Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 5,000; market, 11.50@11.60; heavy, 9.35@9.40; light, 9.40@9.50; pigs, 9.15@9.20; bulk of live, estimated at 1,000; pigs, 9.15@9.20.

Prospects being Very Much Better.

IRON AND STEEL LOOKING

Demand by Railroads Somewhat Strict—Footwear Slow and Unsatisfactory.

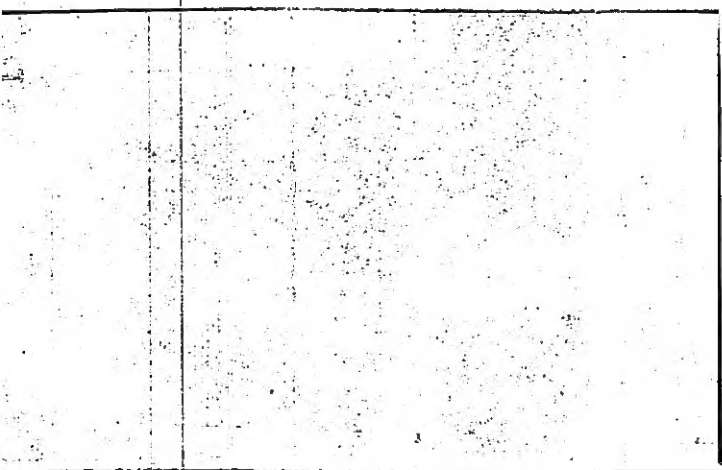
New York, May 27.—R. G. Dun Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for now will say: "Changes in the business situation are in the line of moderate improvement. Crop prospects are better. This was plainly indicated by the downward tendency of prices. Improvement is taking place in iron and steel trade. There is a latent demand for pig iron and for steel products, especially in agricultural and structural lines. Demand from roads for equipment is somewhat restricted by the fact that some good business in rolling stock is regarded as certain and this have been taken in modern and reliable equipment. "Paying of cotton goods is limited and mills are still indisposed to enter on the open market."

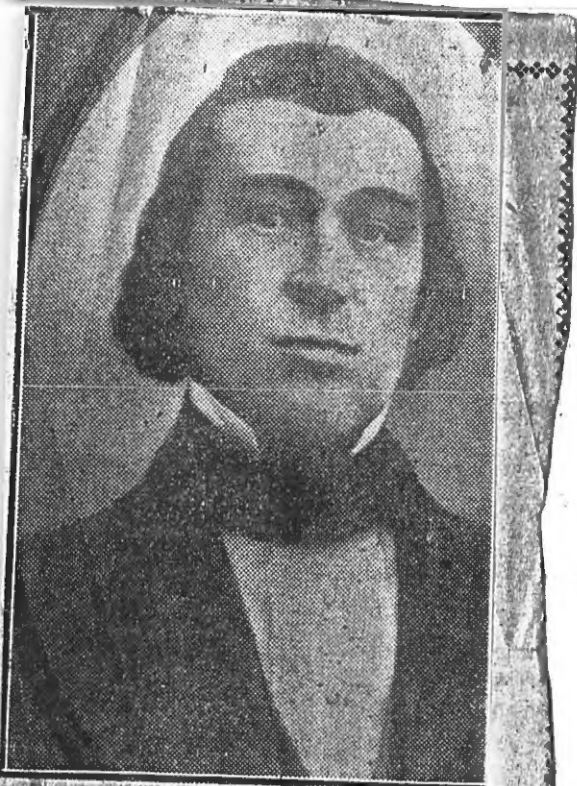
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State if Man or Lady and whether new or old style. Footage prepaid anywhere in U. S. A. You may return any pair not satisfactory. Why Pay More? N. L. Hansen The L. D. S. Garment Man Brigham City, Utah. And from Wallingburg, by Mrs. Kirby, Sr.: "I have taken liberty of giving you some information in relation to this, I say, hid from the view of other as he pursues his Heber City to the near settlement. This is a small, numbering, all the husbands, and about 5





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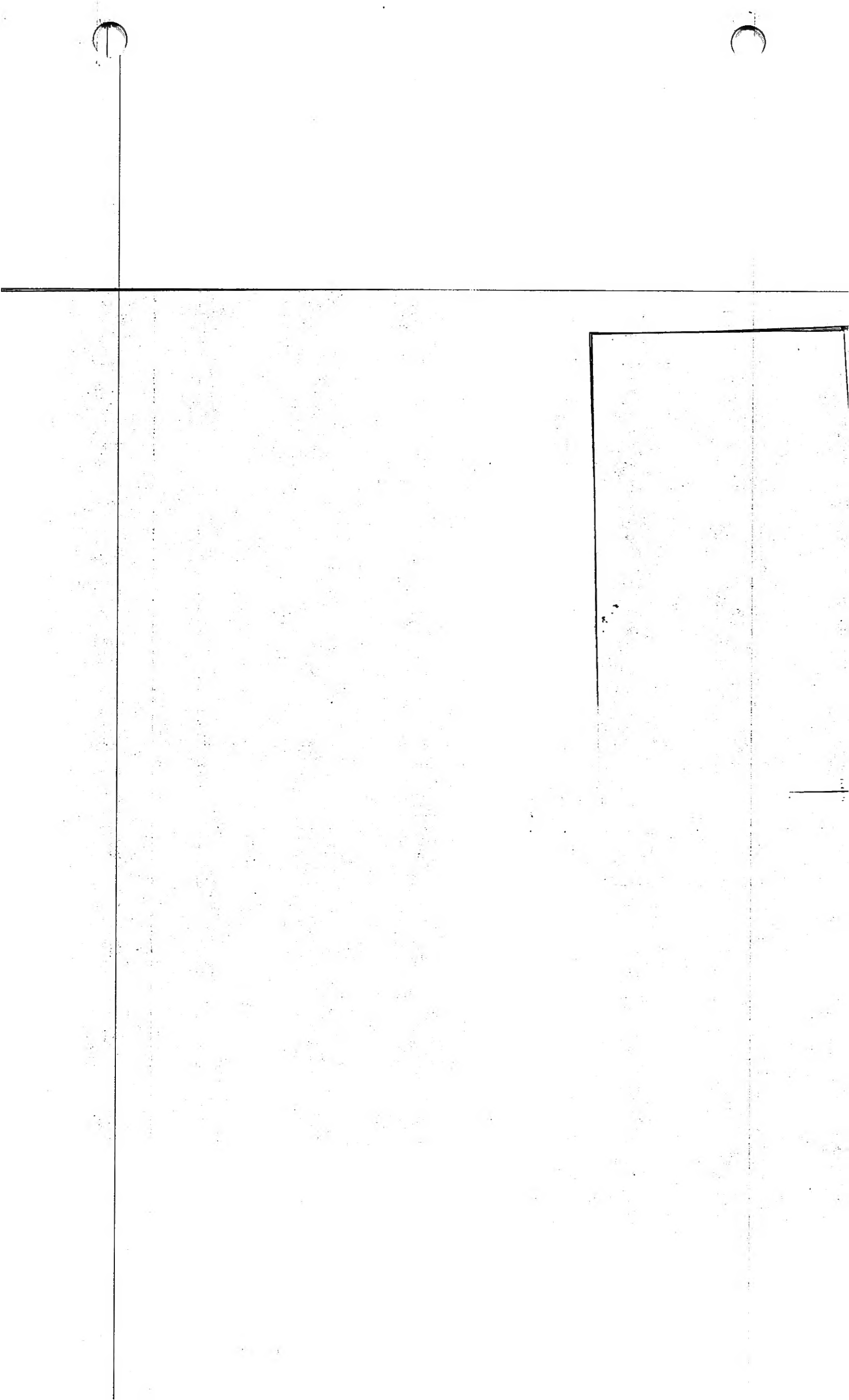
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LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUM



THREE FAMOUS MIDGETS 45 YEARS AGO.

In the old days before the railroads struck Salt Lake, no visiting artists were more popular than Tom Thumb (shown on the right). His wife Minnie Warren (center), and Commodore Nutt (left). They used to appear at the Salt Lake theatre, where their songs, sketches and acting, in the days when midgets were more of a rarity than now, they drew unbounded applause. The three little artists struck up quite a familiar acquaintance with Pres. Brigham Young, and it is narrated that on one occasion when they called on the president Tom Thumb said, in rather pompous fashion: "Mr. President, there is just one thing about your religion that I cannot understand, and that is polygamy." The president looked down on the midget with his well known quizzical manner, and replied, "Well, Mr. Thumb, neither did I—when I was your size."

The item appeared in The Deseret News, weekly edition of Feb. 23, 1876, from which material for this department this week is gathered. It was:

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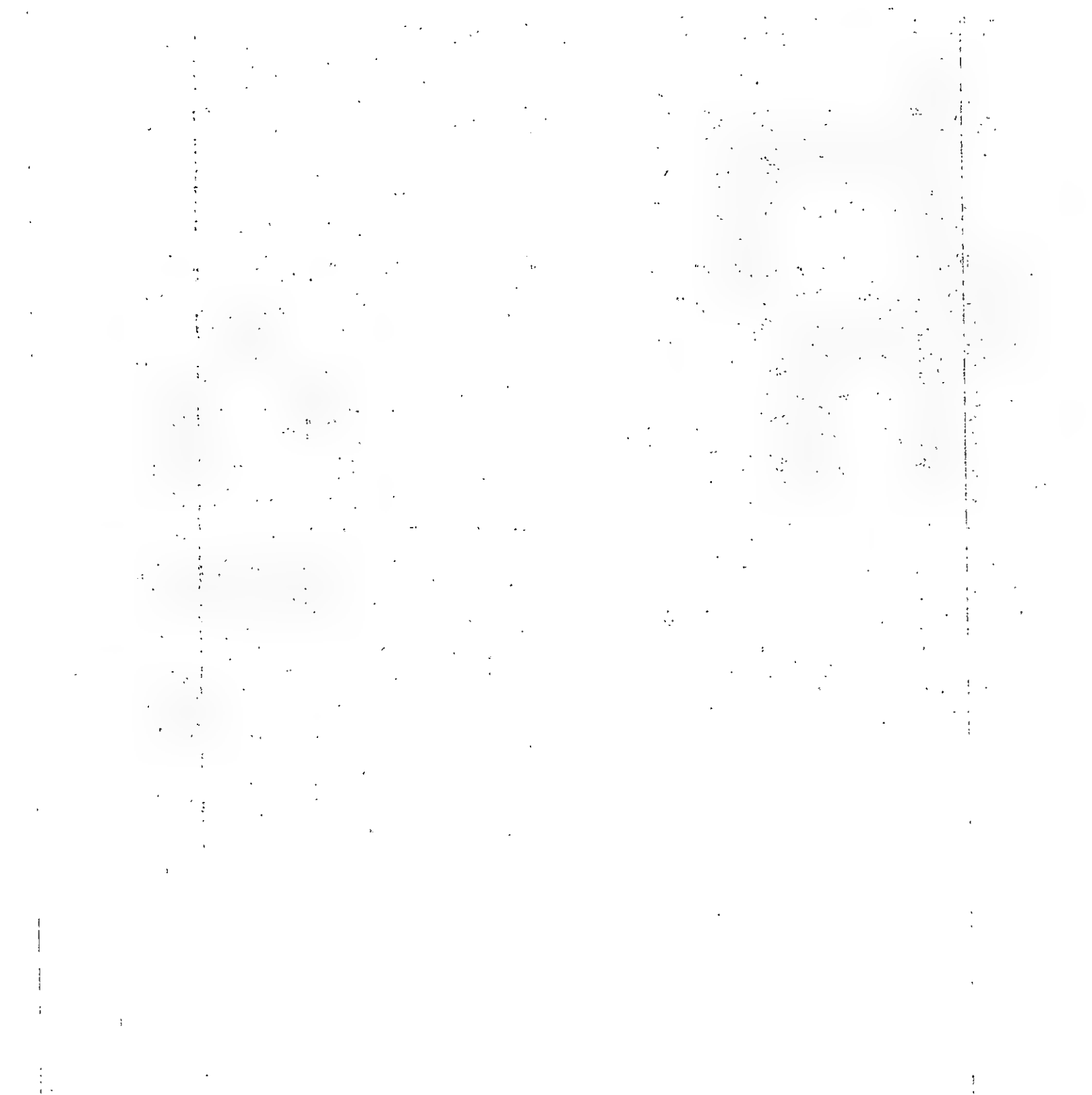
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INDIANS OF HEBREW ORIGIN.

On this subject we had an interesting article in the current number of The Literary Digest. We take the liberty of quoting it in extenso:

"William Penn gave the clue to many subsequent Biblical scholars in declaring that he had found in the American Indians the lost tribes of Israel. The superficial resemblance between the two peoples was so striking that he was led to say: 'When I look at their children I imagine myself in the Jewish quarter of London.' The Rev. J. Wesley Annas says in Zion's Herald (Boston) that as late as 1889 a well-informed representative of the Mosokoki tribe, when questioned concerning the legends of his people, replied: 'They are all in the Old Testament. Read them there, without the trouble of taking them down from our people.' Corroborative of this is the statement of Dr. W. W. Warren in his history of the Ojibway Nation that in response to parts of the Bible which he translated for this people they said: 'The book must be true, for our ancestors have told us the same stories for generations.' The theory here presented is not new, the Jewish Encyclopedia giving the substance of it without pronouncing upon its credibility. The writer meets the objection to the theory based on the great distance between the habitations of the two peoples by citing the book of Esdras:

"They affirm that after the captivity the Hebrews resolved to separate themselves from the heathen and to seek a spot where they might religiously observe the law, for the violation of which they had been so severely punished. Accordingly he reports them to have migrated to a country which was uninhabited, and so far distant that they journeyed for a year and a half, or even more.

"This theory is further supported by the writings of the famous Madaiah Ben Israel, who tells us that America and Asia, now separated by Bering Strait, were formerly one continent, and that during this early period these Hebrews penetrated to America by land.

"Adding to these statements the fact that the Indian legends all affirm that their ancestors came into the country from the northwest, and we seem to have three connecting links in the chain of our evidence.

"Still more conclusive proof is found in a comparative study of the language, religion, customs, and traditions of the two peoples. Such resemblances as these are noted:

"Like the Hebrews, the Indians, when first visited by the Europeans, were a very religious people, yet they had entirely escaped the idolatry which was common to almost all ancient peoples. They acknowledged but one God—the Great Spirit—and the name by which he was known was 'Aia,' the old Hebrew name for God.

"In their dances they were heard to say distinctly, 'Hallelujah,' or praise to Jah—the very word which was used by the Hebrews themselves.

"They kept annual festivals, which resembled those of the Mosiac ritual. They performed morning and evening sacrifices, and offered of their first-fruits to God. They practiced the rite of circumcision, and celebrated a feast like that of Tabernacles. They had 'cities of refuge,' to which even a murderer might flee and be safe.

"The Indians reckoned time in the same manner as the Hebrews, and their year began at the same season. The same superstitions seem to have marked their burial-places, and the same creeds were the rule of their lives, both as to the present and the future.

"The Indians, as well as the ancient Hebrews, lived in tribes ruled by a chief, and their forms of government were almost identical. The clan system of the Indians has preserved a clue to some of the mysterious rites of the early Hebrews. What is now known about the clan system of the Iroquois explains what was formerly mystical about the tribes of Israel.

"Each tribe had a totem, usually some animal, such as a deer, a bear, or a panther. So, also, had the Israelites, such a totem, and this explains why, in the blessing of Jacob upon his sons, Judah is surnamed a lion, Dan a serpent, Benjamin a wolf, and Joseph a bough."

We are aware that the theory here illustrated is questioned, and even ridiculed, by many, especially among those who are afraid of admitting any evidence of the truth of the Book of Mormon, no matter how unimpeachable. One of the strong points of the objectors is this, that the ancient inhabitants of this Continent were idolaters, as shown by archeological finds. But if the conclusion that Indians are not of Hebrew origin follows from those premises, it also follows that the Hebrews themselves are not of Hebrew origin, for it is an established fact that, at times, in Palestine, they were idolaters, worshipping Baal, honoring Moloch and other pagan deities, and even sacrificing human beings. If Hebrews could do this in Palestine, is it incredible that some of them could descend to the level of idolatry here?

There is a sufficient answer to every objection raised, and we firmly believe that when American archeology has advanced far enough to speak with full authority, it will corroborate the history of the Book of Mormon in every

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'SALT LAKE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN AMERICA'

In keeping with plans to place Salt Lake well in the lead of America's most beautiful cities, The Deseret News will publish a series of articles on planting and care of trees and flowers for home beautification.

First Article—Perennials.

WITH the organized effort of the city administration to bring about uniform planting of ornamental trees on the public streets, there has come a new awakening in home beautification. In Salt Lake as in many another American city both private and public ornamental gardening appears to have come into its own. As Salt Lake vies with over communities in making this the "City Beautiful," so private home owners are vying with each other for the "Home Beautiful."

The demand for hard wood, ornamental trees this year exceeds that of any previous year, according to local nurseries.

This is due to the interest and public co-operation in the planting of good shade trees in accordance with the plan of the city shade tree commission.

Naturally when public interest in the planting of trees is stimulated, the demand for flowers, shrubs and seeds will be increased.

The season is early yet for the planting of perennials. If the weather is good from now on, it is probable perennials may be planted in 10 days or two weeks.

This depends much on whether there is more snow and cold weather, however.

The demand for bulbs by home owners last fall predicts an unprecedented array of gorgeous blooms throughout the city this spring.

Floral societies co-operated in arousing an interest during the planting season, giving valuable information on preparation of soil and instruction in placing the bulbs.

It is pointed out that careful selection of summer and fall plants and seeds will provide an abundance of successive blooms throughout the season.

When tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses have ceased blooming, other blossoms should soon follow to replace their beauty in the garden.

The planting of perennials is urged by the parent-teachers' associations and other interested organizations for the reason these plants once started bloom annually and live through the winter months with little or no attention.

Perennials never have been so popular as they are at present.

Among the perennials one which is most popular and among the best suited to this climate is the gaillardia. It bears a mass of blooms the entire season. The flowers are dark red-brown with petals of orange or crimson.

Other popular perennials which bear bountifully are the delphinium or hardy larkspur, coreopsis, hollyhock, achillea, pyrethrum or giant daisy, English primrose, hardy scapiosa, rudbeckia or gold-on-glow, German iris, chrysanthemum, forget-me-not, oriental poppy, shasta daisy, peonies, roses, violets, and lily of the valley.

Planting of hardy ornamental vines and creepers and ornamental and flowering shrubs also is urged as a means of beautifying premises.

Perennial plants are suitable to all kinds of ground, provided wet ground is properly drained or dry ground given winter irrigation.

There is no reason, therefore, why every home should not be beautified with a variety of such flowers.

INTERVIEW WITH JOS. SMITH

Questions Submitted to and Answered by Him.

The Position He Took With Reference
to Authority, Succession in
the Church Presidency, &c.

(CHICAGO, June 6th, 1893.)

To the Editor:

By the request of many of our Elders and interested friends, and at the suggestion of Elder Joshua R. Clark, who has been presiding over the Northern States mission, I herewith respectfully submit a verbatim copy of an interview between myself and Joseph Smith, president of the "Reorganized church," March 18th, 1893, at Independence, Jackson county, Mo., in the house of Mr. Luff, one of the Reorganization's apostles.

There were present Elders Wm. E. Criddle, Eugene S. Hart, Archibald G. Young, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, besides Joseph Luff, Joseph Smith and myself.

The questions and replies made were as follows:

Q.—Do you claim to be a Prophet?
A.—Yes—I claim the same authority as my father.

Q.—Did your father ordain you to be a Prophet and lead the Church?
A.—No, he did not. He blessed me, but did not ordain me to any office that I know of.

Q.—You say a "voice" told you to "join the Reorganized church;" is it not possible that the "voice" was from a "deceiving spirit"—a transformed devil—instead of from God?
A.—I heard a voice—but will not say whether it could be deceptive or not.

Q.—Here Joseph endeavored to explain to us that it would be unfair for us to expect him to say that it "could be possible" for the voice to have been deceptive, after his relying upon it for so many years, etc., etc.

Q.—When ordained you unto the apostleship?
A.—Marka, Blair and Gurley ordained me a High Priest.

Q.—Did they hold the office of an Apostle?
A.—Marka was not an Apostle.

Q.—If not, how could he give something he never had?
A.—I think one holding an office in the Melchizedek Priesthood can do so.

Q.—Have you had any visions?
A.—Yes, sir; numbers of them.

Q.—Have you ever seen an angel or heavenly personage?
A.—I have seen angels—one came as a man, and sat by my bed, and gave me instructions about sickness—as to whether to get a doctor or not.

Q.—When closely questioned Joseph admitted that the "angel" might have been a man?—perhaps one of the "Nephites," he could not say—he did not shake hands with the individual. He came in at the "open door" and went out the same way.

Q.—Did your mother ever deny that your father entered polygamy?
A.—Yes, sir; more than once.

Q.—Did she ever deny to you that he had the revelation on celestial marriage?
A.—She said that she did not be-

lieve that he did; I do not believe that he did, but I do not know.

Mr. Luff here interrupted: "Can't you give more that a belief; don't you remember that revelation you said you had?"

Here Joseph endeavored to satisfy his apostle by calling to mind an answer of the "spirit" in reference to this subject, which, seemingly, he had failed to remember until cited (in a very peculiar way) by Mr. Luff.

Q.—Do you believe that this principle will be practiced during the Millennium?
A.—I do not believe that it will, but I have no objections individually.

Q.—If it is not, what will those do who have married one, two and three who have died?
A.—I do not know how that will be; I know nothing about whether we will have a wife there or not.

Q.—Do you believe that you will assist us in building this grand temple, to be built in Jackson county, Mo.; in other words, do you believe the church you represent will ever unite with the original Church of Utah?
A.—I have no opinion to express. I am perfectly willing that the people of God should build it, and if I am permitted to help build it, all right.

Q.—Can you honestly say before all men, and your Prophet-father (if you could meet him) and your God, that you know that the people of Utah are without authority to administer the Gospel ordinances?
A.—I believe that there are many in the Utah Church who have authority to administer in the Gospel, and the people whom they administer unto, I would not be surprised if they also held authority.

Q.—Does President Woodruff hold authority?
A.—I do not like to pass upon individuals.

Q.—Dare you say that you have authority to administer the ordinances of the Gospel?
A.—I believe that I have authority.

Q.—Who would lead your church if you and one of your counselors should die?
A.—I have a theory that it would be upon the apostles.

Q.—When Elijah informed Joseph, the Seer, that the time had fully come, spoken of by Malachi, how is it that there has been such a delay—with your church—in temple work, etc.?
A.—I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Were not "endowments" and "baptisms" given and performed for the "dead" in the Prophet Joseph's day?
A.—Yes, they were.

Q.—Have you ever inhabited the "Nauvoo house?"
A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you, or your posterity ever expect to possess it?
A.—The building is partly down and, of course, we cannot dwell in it.

Q.—If you have failed to receive this promise for reasons best known unto the Lord, is it not possible that you have also failed in the promise of the "seed," or priesthood, etc., etc?
A.—Yes. It depends upon the worthiness of the individuals.

Q.—Instead of Joseph the Seer leaving the "keys" with you, did he not take the "keys" with him—placing the oracles with the Church—the Apostles at the head, or, as Jesus gave: First, Apostles, etc?
A.—Yes, they were the proper persons to take the lead at father's death.

Q.—How many members have you in your church?
A.—About thirty-five thousand.

All the foregoing questions were formulated and written, with space left for answers, before we called on Joseph Smith; and the answers, although in one or two instances necessarily abbreviated (when they were long, and insufficient space had been left), are word for word as answered, finally, by him.

When leaving I bore my humble testimony to him, that "I know the power, Priesthood and authority is with us, ten thousand times more convincingly than I know that I left my family at Utah!" I gave him my blessing and prayed that he may at one day see the "true light and be one with us."

I send this interview for publication, not to cause contention, or with a view of clearing down any person or persons, but that all may judge for themselves; and with a view and prayer that it may build up and fortify the minds of all who are anxious to know where the Priesthood, power and divine authority centers.

I have written this just as it occurred and can vouch for its correctness. It is at your disposal.

SAMUEL G. SPENCER.



have any of the answers submitted to me after they were written. Mr. Spencer has misrepresented me in several of the answers; and as Mr. Spencer wrote you that his object in sending his version for publication was that all might "judge for themselves," I ask you for the same purpose to publish my version.

I wrote J. M. Stubbart, one of our Elders, in regard to it, and send a copy of what I wrote him.

I am in no sense afraid of the answers I did make to Mr. Spencer's questions, as I made them, nor of the logical consequences of them; but, I regret that men who came to me in ostensible kindness, and were courteously treated, should have misrepresented me, even in the slightest.

Please publish this letter and my version of that interview and oblige,
Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH SMITH.

P. S. Mr. Spencer has taken advantage of what he stated to me was for personal information, and published without my consent.

Accompanying this was the letter referred to as sent to Mr. Stubbart, the first paragraph of which reads:

Yours of the 15th received. In reply: Messrs. S. G. Spencer, E. S. Hart, A. G. Young and W. E. Criddle were at Brother Joseph Luff's house, and Mr. Spencer did the talking. He asked me several questions, the form of which I do not remember. If he had them written I did not see them; but he certainly has not given the answers as I gave them. He had asked me for an interview, and I granted it. He brought the others with him at his own motion, and without consulting me. I had no thought he would misrepresent me. If he had the questions attached and set down, I did not see them; nor were his minutes of what I said submitted to me for correction. I hoped he, nor either of them, would go away and lie about me.

Then follows a series of questions and answers, which Mr. Smith claims to be his recollection of what the conversation was. The letter closes with these words:

Those men are not at liberty to use, or misuse an interview with me, which Mr. Spencer said was for their own private benefit. Besides this, the folders are not bound by any absurd answer of mine to baffling questions contrary to the books of the Church. Yours in bonds.

Then is appended the following note:

The above is a reply of mine to Brother J. M. Stubbart, who sent me a copy of a list of questions said to have been used by Elder W. E. Criddle of Utah. As I never saw the written questions, nor yet the answers which they have given, in writing, for examination and endorsement, I am not bound by them either.

The News forwarded Mr. Smith's letter and account of the interview to Elder Spencer, with the request that he present them to the Elders present on the occasion of the interview, and return them with a brief statement of the facts. As the Elders were separated in their different fields of labor, this required some time. The News editor also wrote to Mr. Smith, informing him that before the interview was published it had been verified by this paper; telling him of the reference of the complaint to Elder Spencer and his associates, and assuring him that the News had no intention of treating him either unfairly or harshly. The following came in response:

LAMONT, Iowa, July 25th, 1893.
Mr. John Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—Yours of July 20th at hand. I do not wish to be too intrusive, but the fact that the "Interview" published by you, and which is being circulated by the eldership under S. G. Spencer, does misrepresent me, I must request to be corrected.

A proper verification of that interview would have required that Elder Joseph Luff and myself should have been permitted to see the answers, and the questions as well, before it was published. The statement that the answers were written "in the presence of all," is misleading, as it carries the idea that all, including Elder Luff and myself, knew what was written; which is not correct. Hoping for fair dealing, I am yours respectfully,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Elder Spencer and companions also forwarded to the News this statement:
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24, 1893.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th at hand and contents noted; and manuscript of Mr. Joseph Smith, stating his version of interview, carefully perused.

The accusations and explanations made and endeavored by Mr. Smith are indeed very unbecoming his ecclesiastical claims. We see no reason why he seeks to deny the true answers as they have already been published. He states that

interview, receiving the letter signed by Elder Spencer, which recited how the questions were formulated and the answers taken down, and contained an identical report of the interview, taken from Elder Spencer's journal. This we published in the News of July 1st.

Now as to Mr. Smith's accusation against the News, in his first letter; for the News put the heading to the article. He says the heading is misleading, as it implied that the questions were submitted to him in writing, and replied to by him in similar way. The heading reads: "Interview with Joseph Smith. Questions submitted to and answered by him." There is not the shadow of an intimation that either questions or answers were written or were not, so whether they were or were not written, Mr. Smith's accusation that the heading is misleading is untrue; it being an illustration of the word jugglery and distortion to which we have referred.

In his letter to the News Mr. Smith says:

No questions were submitted to me.

In his letter to Mr. Stubbart he says of the interview with Mr. Spencer:

He asked me several questions, the form of which I do not remember.

Now the fact whether or not questions were submitted has no dependence whatever upon the other part as to whether or not they were written. In newspaper interviews they are generally submitted orally, and commonly answers are given the same way. In one letter Mr. Smith denies that they were submitted; in the other he affirms it. As a lawyer, he must remember the maxim, *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*. Having discredited himself as a witness in one prominently essential particular, how can he, as lawyer or juror, give credence to any part of his own testimony? The logical result of the situation is that he is an unreliable witness, judged by his own words.

On the other hand, Mr. Spencer and others state the circumstances with such minuteness of detail and certainty of knowledge in all particulars, that there is no room for question. They had the interrogatories written. In that they are uncontradicted, Mr. Smith says he did not see them. They wrote the answers in his presence, and read some of them to him. This is not controverted. Mr. Smith says the written answers were not submitted to him "for correction." Hence he is not bound by them. How often people could escape responsibility upon that plea! The interview was in the possession of the News a few days after it took place, while it was fresh in the minds of those present. Mr. Smith's denial of certain facts, and his recollection of what occurred, is after months have elapsed, and then is shown to be contradictory in itself.

As to the fact that Mr. Smith did not know the interview was to be published: neither did Mr. Spencer or the others, so far as the News was concerned. It was probably the nature of the answers, and the absolute certainty of the correctness of the report, that suggested the publication. And we dissent from Mr. Smith in his conclusion that a proper verification of the interview required its submission to himself and Mr. Luff; or that there was the least advantage taken of him in publishing what he said as the official representative of the organization over which he presided; or that there was any discourtesy shown him or intended, either now or then; or that he has been misinterpreted at all, so far as Elder Spencer and his associates are concerned. We do this with feelings of due consideration for the position in which he finds himself, and with a sincere desire to treat him kindly and fairly, and at the same time to maintain truth and justice.

Parting from the subject, there are some points upon which we will agree with Mr. Smith. These are that, plain, simple and straightforward as the questions were, he was "offended" by them; that his answers thereto are "absurd" from the standpoint of the organization which he heads, but not altogether so from the basis of fact; and that his followers are not "bound" by them in the sense that he possesses any divine authority to direct those who may be prosecuting any principles of the Gospel. Further, we would have avoided any newspaper discussion of this character were it not that Mr. Smith insisted upon it; and we have sought to deal with the matter in a reserved way so

Then follows a series of questions and answers, which Mr. Smith claims to be his recollection of what the conversation was. The letter closes with these words:

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The accusations and explanations made and endeavored by Mr. Smith are indeed very unbecoming his ecclesiastical claims. We see no reason why he seeks to deny the true answers as they have already been published. He states that we had the interview for our "own private benefit."

Why should he be afraid of the world's knowing what he admitted to us in "private?"

Since receiving your letter I have handed my journal, in which the interview is written, to Elder Eugene S. Hart, who carefully examined the same as I read your publication of it in the News; and there is no difference whatsoever that will change the meaning thereof. This was read in the presence of Elders C. Burton Jr. and W. F. Burt.

We are willing under oath to affirm that the questions (excepting one asked by Elder Young) were written and read to Elder Hart and others before going to Mr. Luff's residence; that Mr. Joseph Smith did know that the answers were written, as Elder Spencer held his journal on his knees, his fountain pen in hand, and some of the answers were read to him after they were written; especially when it was one of which he seemingly tried to evade a direct answer, we asking, "Is that the answer you wish to give?" (repeating answer). We distinctly remember the answer as to whether it was possible that the value was of a redeeming spirit, etc., being one among those that were read to him.

We declare in words of soberness, knowing full well that no "liar" shall inherit the kingdom of God, that the answers are complete to the questions asked in said interview, entirely free from any misleading feature.

And, no matter how Mr. Smith may scramble together fragments of reminiscences of the interview, he cannot succeed in denying the answers he gave us on that occasion, and we fail to see why he should attempt it. The same afternoon of the interview, the questions and answers were read at the mission office, Kansas City, Mo., to other Elders, in the presence of those who witnessed the interview.

(Signed) SAMUEL G. SPENCER, EUGENE S. HART, ARCHIBALD G. YOUNG, W. E. ORIDDLE.

We might leave the matter here, content to let every fair-minded discriminating person judge as to the points at issue in the controversy; but Mr. Smith seems to press for more and we will add a few words by way of review and comment. When the interview was first offered to the News for publication, it was sent, not by Elder Spencer, but by one of the other signers to the last document given. Knowing that Mr. Smith, who has many estimable qualities and for whom we have a high regard, especially because of his family associations, as well as for other reasons, had an unfortunate penchant for juggling and twisting words and facts, after the fashion of some lawyers, we asked a verification of the

uno falsus in omni bus. Having discredited himself as a witness in one prominently essential particular, how can he, as lawyer or juror, give credence to any part of his own testimony? The logical result of the situation is that he is an unreliable witness, judged by his own words.

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NOT HERETICS.

Recently we have had occasion to refer to the practice of Protestant Christians to brand the doctrine of the Latter-day Saints, especially those relating to the Godhead, as gross heresies. Our opponents in other denominations assume with remarkable naïveté that their position is as infallible and unassailable as an axiom, and that anyone who takes a different view must of necessity be intellectually or morally unbalanced. That was the burden of the criticism accorded Mormonism at a recent religious gathering in Richfield, and the same statements are made almost everywhere, where theologians discuss the subject.

From the pride shown by votaries of modern orthodoxy, one would be inclined to the belief that the harmony between that system and scripture truth is a demonstrated fact. Yet, a closer scrutiny of ecclesiastical history reveals exactly the opposite. Modern orthodoxy was ordained in the age of Origen and Augustine and nursed by ecumenical councils. It does not date back to the days of our Lord and His Apostles. It is nothing to be proud of. It is at best a substitute for that faith which distinguished the first Christians, which rested on the revealed word of God and was effective of a pure life, prophetic knowledge and great power. It came as an effort to fill up with heathen philosophy the supposed lack of system in the theology of primitive Christianity. The merits of it can best be estimated after a view of the time in which it was originated.

Origen is universally considered the most influential of all the theologians of the ancient church before Augustine, and the latter is said to have left an impression on Christian thought and none after him. The former found Christianity in what he considered a crude state and set about to "develop" it. He explained the relationship of the Son to the Father, laid the foundation to the theory of universal sin and the relation of that doctrine to children dying in infancy. This led him to the pre-existence of souls and the fate of mankind after death. He believed that truth was the saving principle; that knowledge rests on divine revelation; that Jesus was a dual being and that salvation is universal. It is plain enough

INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG JOSEPH.

On July 1st of the present year the News published, in a correspondence from Elder Samuel G. Spencer, a series of questions and answers which made up an interview between Elder Spencer and others and Mr. Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church. The interview took place in March, at Independence, Missouri, in Mr. Luff's house, Elder Spencer and the other missionaries having been in attendance at a conference of the Latter-day Saints held at Independence. About the 15th of July the editor of the News received the following:

LAMONI, Iowa, July 9, 1896.

Publishers Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Gentlemen—In your issue of July 1st, you have chosen to publish Elder S. G. Spencer's report of an interview with me at Independence, Mo., March 15th, 1896.

The heading is misleading, as it implies that the questions asked by Mr. Spencer were submitted to me, being written and I replied to them in a similar way.

No questions were submitted to me nor did I know that they were in written form; nor did I either write answers, or

Family of six children as follows:
 Thomas B. Heelis of Bantagan, Mrs. J. W. Wallace of Canada, Mrs. James White of Evanston, Wyo., and Mrs. W. Nelson of Bantagan, Wyo., and Mrs. Richards, Evanston, Wyo., and Mrs. Mary A. Heelis of Bantagan, he also had 23 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

He was active in the church and society, and was a member of the Bantagan church, where he had held the position of clerk for 21 years, filling the position of high priest, visiting clerk, president of the water company, notably public for a number of years.

His funeral, April 21, was attended by a large concourse of associates, friends and relatives. The funeral services were held at the Bantagan church, and the speakers were Messrs. Le Baron, Ray, Hudson, William Openshaw, Braxton Barmett, counselor Daniel Jernan and Bishop Holliday. The ward choir rendered appropriate music. Each speaker eulogized the character of the deceased in all things entrusted to him, his love for his fellowman and his trust in God.

Millennial Star please copy.



SANTAQUIN PIONEER DEPARTS THIS LIFE

(Special Correspondence.)
 Bantagan, April 24.—(Thomas B. Heelis, an old resident of this place, died April 23 after a brief illness of five days.)

He was born in Rutland, near Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1837. His parents were Thomas B. Heelis and Elizabeth Singletan. He was the fifth of a family of six children. At the age of 15 he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. At Bantagan he held the office of a Sunday school and also held the office of a priest. At the age of 26 he came to Utah, arriving on Sept. 24, 1862. He had resided ever since and raised a family of six children.

MRS. ALVIN C. YORK.

THE Tennessee mountain girl who captured Sergeant Alvin York, hero of the Argonne drive, who accomplished the greatest individual feat by the war, will arrive in Salt Lake tomorrow with her husband to attend the Rotary convention. The Rotarians hall, her of the greatest hero, since John of Arc and special events are to be given in her honor. Bantagan, Wyo. will also be honored. During the convention the bride, Miss Grace Williams, is 37 years old, and is very proud of her stalwart, unassuming husband, not only because he killed 130 Germans, captured 134 more and put 16 machine guns out of action, but because he did his duty, although he had been a conspicuous objector until his commander convinced him he was fighting for a righteous cause.

Three Cities in Race.

Rivalry for the 1920 International convention of Rotarians appears to be heating up. Bantagan, Wyo., Cleveland and New Orleans will be all the more in Salt Lake during the week of the convention.

Miss Williams, who is a Salt Lake girl, arrived in Bantagan for the first time in 1919, and she is a clerk at Bantagan. She distributed packets of salt water lily at Bantagan headquarters yesterday and it is

Heelis 23 Aug 1918
lost during war - killed in France
An edition of 2000 - 200 of 1/2 size
an advertisement of his Bantagan was opposite
of street level
Cherry advertisement

Heelis family April 13/99	Washington
John W. York (son)	Q 50 02
John W. York (son)	Q 43 43
Could not materialize & Provisional Club	
Letter taken on 4/26/99	
Remained due	Q 6 57

MINE DISASTER DETAILS DISCLOSED BY OFFICIAL REPORT

Special committee appointed by Gov. Charles R. Mabey to make survey conducts investigation concerning dependency of families of those who perished and embodies findings in statement containing recommendations—Rescue work cited as heroic and women praised for fortitude—Company commended for part taken in supplying immediate and temporary relief—Status of dependents as to legal compensation, which is held inadequate without voluntary subscription—Liberality of victims themselves just prior to fatality.



IN THE WAKE OF THE DISASTER.

Upper Left—Red Cross workers at Castlegate; Left to Right—Mrs. Thomas Foutz, Mrs. G. H. Stevenson, chairman Carbon county chapter; Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Barboon, Mrs. Carl Gunderson, Mrs. Joseph Hopkins, J. W. Richardson, representing the national organization.
Upper Right—Group of orphans in Willow Creek. They were assembled in five minutes at the request of the committee.
Lower Left—Widow and children of O. H. Rollins, an American family; Left to Right—Mrs. Rollins, Verzella, 1 year; Iris, 17 years; Cayetia, 14; Orson, Jr., 12; Joseph, 11; Vera, 9; Eliza, 7; Viola, 5; Iona, 3. Another child is expected in May.
Lower Right—Greek funerals at Price, March 14. Trucks served as hearse, with from three to five caskets crosswise on each. Services for 17 men were conducted simultaneously. One was an ex-service man of the United States forces. Sixteen ex-service men perished in the disaster.

THE official report made to Governor Charles R. Mabey by a special committee appointed to make a survey of conditions of dependency resultant from the Castlegate mine disaster of March 8, 1924, is replete with information that never came to light through the medium of press dispatches and contains recommendations of which the public has not been apprised.

The committee was composed of Imer Pett, Salt Lake City, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Stevenson, Price; F. E. Hansen, Salt Lake; Darrell T. Lane, Salt Lake; Carl R. Marcussen, Price. The accompanying pictures were appended to the report, and, with the report itself, by special courtesy, were furnished for the columns of The Deseret News.

The text of the report, however, is so long that it cannot be set out in full. In recognition of the fact that two members of the committee were resident near the scene of the disaster, the committee immediately got in touch by wire with Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Marcussen, so that its investigation might begin immediately. It was disclosed that Mrs. Stevenson, who is the chairman of the Carbon County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Marcussen were already engaged actively in the work of temporary relief at Castlegate. They began at once the acquisition of information for the purposes of this report. The other members of the committee went to Castlegate, Wednesday, March 12, and all the members of the committee devoted their time until the evening of March 14 to personal investigations at the scene of the accident and to the collection of information necessary to this report from all sources, including the records of the Utah Fuel company which were freely made available by the company.

All Perished—Instantly.

The accident took place about 1:20 a. m., Saturday, March 8, 1924, in the No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel company, otherwise known as the Willow Creek mine, at Castlegate. The latest published accounts show that 174 men were at work in the mine at the time of the accident and all perished. One miner engaged in rescue work lost his life in the mine a few hours subsequently, which would make a total of 175 fatalities. However, we have been able to obtain data with reference to 171 cases only.

A compilation from the best information obtainable at this time indicates that these men left 417 dependents, including at least 25 expectant mothers and excluding the older children. We believe the number of dependents will be found to be greater than this when the final check has been made.

The cause of the accident has not been determined at this time. There appears to have been one or more underground explosions. The evidence thus far disclosed is that all the perished died instantly as the result of the explosion or explosions. Rescue organizations of the Utah Fuel company, of other coal mines of the state, and of the United States Bureau of Mines were brought to the scene as rapidly as possible, and entered the affected area with the utmost speed.

These efforts continued without cessation until, at the time the committee left Castlegate, the bodies of all but four of those known to have been in the mine had been recovered. Opinions expressed to the committee were unanimous that there was never a chance to save a life after the accident took place.

The members of the committee, as such, took no part in the work of temporary relief. We found this to be excellently handled through various agencies, which included the Utah Fuel company, the American Red Cross, the American Legion, the National Guard of Utah, the Salvation Army, various religious and fraternal organizations, the officials of Carbon county and its municipalities, and the people of Castlegate and Carbon county generally. Details of this work, all of which was of the most praiseworthy character, have already been communicated to the public through the press and otherwise and need not be repeated in this report.

The members of the committee made personal visits to the homes of many of those who perished in the accident. These visits were of general character and included families that are typical.

The committee also conferred with many residents of the county. These conferences were held with persons not associated with the coal mining industry as well as those connected with it. We endeavored through these conferences to obtain local advice with regard to the form additional relief, if any, should take, and have given full weight to the local views in arriving at our conclusions.

Compensation Under Law.

The laws of the state provide a measure of compensation in cases where persons meet death in connection with their employment. In this instance, unless there be extraordinary circumstances in individual cases, the dependents of the men who perished are presumed to be entitled to the maximum amount of compensation, which is \$5,000, payable at the rate of \$15 weekly, to which is added the amount of funeral expenses.

We are advised that the Utah Fuel company is a self-insurer and therefore will be required to pay all the compensation claims directly from its own treasury. Furthermore, as we understand it, some of the dependents will probably receive additional compensation from a special fund of the State Insurance Fund if they continue dependent after the Utah Fuel company has discharged its obligations to them.

We wish to observe at this point that executives of the Utah Fuel company unhesitatingly assure the committee that the company proposes to give the provisions of the law the most liberal construction. It should also be noted that the company placed store credit at the immediate disposal of the families, provided transportation for many relatives to come to Castlegate when desired, arranged for the transportation of bodies and members of families to other points, made cash advances in many cases, and in general, as far as our observation and information goes, met the situation in such a way as to command the respect and commendation of all those familiar with the circumstances. The general officers of the company worked unceasingly for days at the scene and were assisted by officers and employees from all the other mines of the county.

We will not dismiss this phase of the report without a word on behalf of the mine rescue teams and the miners of the county in general, who, in the face of the most imminent and dangerous workings of the mine again and again, and worked uncomplainingly to the point of exhaustion.

Heroic Women, Too.

Something should also be said for the women of Castlegate and Carbon county, whose services were not less praiseworthy than that of the men, although perhaps less spectacular. Under the direction of the

been closed down and the company, in pursuance of a policy which we approve as the best at that time, gave preference to men with families and retained them in its employ when it was compelled to reduce its working forces. Even those who remained at work had been for a long period able to get employment only for two or three shifts each week. In consequence of this limited employment, the miners were in poor financial condition before the disaster took place, many of them in debt, and probably very few in circumstances that could be defined as domestic solvency.

Few Disasters So Great.

Disasters are unusual. This is the second in the history of coal mining in Utah, which covers a period of 31 years, the first being the present disaster in the history of coal mining in the United States, which covers a period of 85 years. Only six others have taken place west of the Mississippi river and there have been only nine others in the country in which as many as 175 lives were lost.

Because such occurrences are so unusual, we believe they call for unusual measures of relief, with individual treatment to meet the circumstances in each case. It is impossible to meet such situations otherwise.

We therefore recommend that an effort be made to raise a fund by public subscription in addition to the sums legally due the dependents, to be administered by a board of trustees created for the purpose. The trustees should receive no remuneration for their services in this matter, but should be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. We recommend that the board of trustees be constituted as follows:

The three members of the State Industrial commission;

A representative of the Utah Fuel company;

A member of the board of county commissioners of Carbon county.

A representative of the Carbon County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

A person to represent the people at large, appointed by the governor of Utah.

It affected all the members of the committee to learn that only a few days before the accident a citizen of Carbon county went underground at mine No. 2, to solicit support for a public cause in the county. He interviewed 76 of the miners at their work, and, despite their limited means to which we have previously alluded, 72 of them made subscriptions. Many of these men met their deaths within a week thereafter and their dependents now, in many cases at least, require the assistance which their husbands and fathers had always been so ready to extend to others.

The following statements are not submitted as absolutely accurate. They have been compiled from the best information obtainable at this time.

Classification of Dependents.

Dependents other than children... 161
Children, age 1... 27
Children, age 2... 21
Children, age 3... 27
Children, age 4... 21
Children, age 5... 21
Children, age 6... 19
Children, age 7... 17
Children, age 8... 16
Children, age 9... 16
Children, age 10... 11
Children, age 11... 11
Children, age 12... 11
Children, age 13... 11
Children, age 14... 7
Children, age 15... 6
Children, age 16... 4
Children, age 17... 4
There are also 35 expectant

Financial Condition of Families.

Poor... 94
Fair... 9
Unknown... 68
Without income or other assets... 163
Owner of small house... 1
Wife is school teacher... 1
No information in regard to... 35
Only 21 families are reported to have any possibility of receiving help from relatives.

Nationality of Deceaseds.

American... 74
Greek... 49
Italian... 22
Japanese... 7
English... 7
Austrian... 7
Scotch... 7
Belgian... 7
Negro... 7

Marital Status.

Single men... 1
Married men... 1

MINE DISASTER DETAILS DISCLOSED BY OFFICIAL REPORT

Special comm. appointed by Gov. Charles R. Mabey to make survey, conduct investigation concerning dependency of families of those who perished, and embody findings in statement containing recommendations—Rescue work cited as heroic and women praised for fortitude—Company commended for part taken in supplying immediate and temporary relief—Status of dependents as to legal compensation, which is held inadequate without voluntary subscription—Liberty of victims themselves just prior to fatality.



IN THE WAKE OF THE DISASTER.

Upper Left—Red Cross workers at Castle Gate; Left to Right—Mrs. Thomas Post, Mrs. G. H. Stevenson, chairman Carbon county chapter; Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Barbois, Mrs. Carl Gunderson, Mrs. Joseph Hopkins, J. W. Richardson, representing the national organization. Upper Right—Group of orphans in Willow Creek. They were assembled in five minutes at the request of the committee. Lower Left—Widow and children of O. H. Rollins, an American family. Rescue work cited as heroic and women praised for fortitude—Company commended for part taken in supplying immediate and temporary relief—Status of dependents as to legal compensation, which is held inadequate without voluntary subscription—Liberty of victims themselves just prior to fatality. Lower Right—Greek funerals at Price, March 14. Trucks served as hearse, with from three to five caskets crosswise on each. Services for 17 men were conducted simultaneously. One was an ex-service man of the United States forces. Sixteen ex-service men perished in the disaster.

THE official report made to Governor Charles R. Mabey by a special committee appointed to make a survey of conditions of dependency resultant from the Castle Gate mine disaster of March 8, 1914, is replete with information that never came to light through the medium of press dispatches and contains recommendations of which the public has not been apprised. The committee was composed of Mrs. Post, Salt Lake City, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Stevenson, Price; E. Hansen, Salt Lake; Darrell T. Price, Salt Lake; Carl H. Gunderson, Price. The accompanying pictures were appended to the report, and with the report itself, by special courtesy, were furnished for the columns of The Deseret News. The text of the report, however, is too long to be printed in full, but a newspaper article is set out below.

In recognition of the fact that two members of the committee were resident near the scene of the disaster, the committee immediately got in touch with Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Gunderson, so that its investigation might begin immediately. It was disclosed that Mr. Stevenson, who is the chairman of the Carbon County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Gunderson were already engaged actively in the work of temporary relief at Castle Gate. They had at once the accumulation of information for the purpose of this report. The other members of the committee went to Castle Gate, Wednesday, March 12, and all the members of the committee devoted their time until the evening of March 14 to personal investigations at the scene of the accident and to the collection of information from all sources, including the records of the Utah Fuel company, which were freely made available by the company.

All Perished—Instantly. The accident took place about 5:30 a. m. Saturday, March 8, 1914, in the No. 3 mine of the Utah Fuel company, otherwise known as the Willow Creek mine at Castle Gate. The latest published accounts show that 174 men were at work in the mine at the time of the accident and all perished. One miner engaged in rescue work lost his life in the mine a few hours subsequently, which would make a total of 175 fatalities. However, we have been able to obtain data with reference to 171 cases only.

A compilation from the best information obtainable at this time indicates that these men left 417 dependents, including at least 25 expectant mothers and excluding the older children. We believe the number of dependents will be found to be greater than this when the final check has been made.

The cause of the accident has not been determined at this time. There appears to have been one or more underground explosions. The evidence thus far disclosed is that all the persons who perished as a result of the explosion or explosions. Rescue organizations of other coal mines of the state, and of the United States Bureau of Mines were brought to the scene as rapidly as possible, and entered the affected area with the utmost speed.

These efforts continued without cessation until at the time the committee left Castle Gate, the bodies of all but four of those known to have been in the mine had been recovered. Opinions expressed to the committee were unanimous that there was never a chance to save a life after the accident took place.

The members of the committee, as such, took no part in the work of temporary relief. We found this to be excellently handled through various agencies, which included the Utah Fuel company, the American Red Cross, the American Legion, the National Guard of Utah, the Salvation Army, various religious and fraternal organizations, the officials of Carbon county and its municipalities, and the people of Castle Gate and Carbon county generally. Details of this work, all of which was of the most praiseworthy character, have already been communicated to the public through the press and otherwise and need not be repeated in this report.

The members of the committee made personal visits to the homes of many of those who perished in the disaster. These visits were general in character, and included families that are typical.

The committee also conferred with many residents of the county. These conferences were held with persons not associated with the coal mining industry as well as those connected with it. We endeavored through these conferences to obtain local advice with regard to the form additional relief, if any, should take, and have given full weight to the local views in arriving at our conclusions.

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We are advised that the Utah Fuel company is an insurer and therefore will be required to pay all the compensation claims directly from its own treasury. Furthermore, as we understand it, some of the dependents will probably receive additional compensation from a special fund of the state insurance fund if they continue dependent after the Utah Fuel company has discharged its obligations to them.

We wish to observe at this point that executives of the Utah Fuel company unhesitatingly assure the committee that the company proposes to give the provisions of the law the most liberal construction. It should also be noted that the company placed store credit at the immediate disposal of the families, provided transportation for many relatives to come to Castle Gate when desired, arranged for the transportation of bodies and members of families to other points, made cash advances in many cases, and in general, as far as our observation and information goes, met the situation in such a way as to command the respect and commendation of all those concerned with the circumstances. The general officers of the company worked unceasingly for days at the scene and were assisted by officers and employees from all the other mines of the county.

We will not disguise this phase of the report without a word on behalf of the mine rescue teams and the miners of the county in general, who at imminent risk of death penetrated the dangerous workings of the mine again and again, and worked uncompromisingly to the point of exhaustion.

Heroic Women, Too. Something should also be said for the women of Castle Gate and Carbon county, whose service was not less praiseworthy than that of the men, although perhaps less spectacular. Under the direction of the

been closed down and the company, in pursuance of a policy which we approve as the best at that time, gave preference to men with families and retained them in its employ when it was compelled to reduce its working force. Even those who remained at work had been for a long period able to get employment only for two or three shifts limited employment. The miners were in poor financial condition before the disaster took place, many of them in debt and probably very few in circumstances that could be defined as domestic solvency.

Few Disasters So Great. Disasters are unusual. This is the second in the history of coal mining in Utah, which covers a period of 41 years. The first, a period of 41 years, was the disaster in the history of coal mining in the United States, which covers a period of 48 years. Only six others have taken place west of the Mississippi river, and there have been only nine others in the country in which as many as 75 lives were lost.

Because such occurrences are so unusual, we believe they call for unusual measures of relief, with individual treatment to meet the circumstances in each case. It is impossible to meet such situations otherwise.

We therefore recommend that an effort be made to raise a fund by public subscription in addition to the sums legally due the dependents, to be administered by a board of trustees created for the purpose. The trustees should receive no remuneration for their services in this matter, but should be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

We recommend that the board of trustees be constituted as follows: The three members of the State Industrial commission; A representative of the Utah Fuel company; A member of the board of county commissioners of Carbon county; A representative of the Carbon County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

A person to represent the people at large, appointed by the governor of Utah.

It affected all the members of the committee to learn that only a few days before the accident a citizen of Carbon county went unopposed at a public cause in the country. He interviewed 76 of the miners at their work, and, despite their limited means to which we have previously alluded, 73 of them made subscriptions. Many of these men met their deaths within a week thereafter and their dependents, new, in many cases at least, require the assistance which their husbands and fathers had always been so ready to extend to others.

The following statements are not "truths," but are merely accurate. They have been compiled from the best information obtainable at this time.

Financial Condition of Families.	
Poor	24
Fair	29
Belgian	29
Without income or other assets	142
Owner of small house	1
Wife is school teacher	1
No information in regard to	26
Only 21 families are reported to have any possibility of receiving help from relatives.	
Nationality of Dependents.	
American	74
Greek	23
Italian	23
Japanese	1
Belgian	1
English	1
Austrian	1
Scotch	1
Polish	1
Negro	1
Marital Status.	
Single men	25
Married men	25

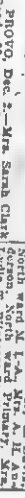
By J. W. Richardson

EVIDENCES OF ICELANDIC

Editor Bennett News

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EV'S BALI LAKE CITY MONDAY DECEMBER



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10 Leicester News

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EVIDENCES OF ICELANDIC
NEW WORLD JOURNEYS

In your interesting editorial in the Saturday Evening News, on the discovery of America, by the Northern and rather Icelanders, in the tenth century.

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LEWIS & CLARK
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11



Associate Staff To Desert News

and PLEASANT, Utah, Dec. 8.
(Special).—Mrs. Tressie E. Erickson, correspondent to the Deseret News in the Mt. Pleasant territory, announces appointment of the following association correspondents, staff in her community.

Of Shooting Pheasants

—In Precinct Justice Alfred Alder's court, Merrill Oldroyd, Arthur G. Anderson and Wesley Christensen, from Fountain Green, and Lyle Morley from Monticello, were tried for killing Chinese peasants, about 1911, near Fountain Green.

Appears in Pageant

Urb. Dec. 2--(Special)--

1868—HUN, W. W. BUTLER—1913

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Mrs. Sarah Bond Is Dead at Provo



PROVO, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Sarah Clark Bond, 83, one of the three oldest residents of Provo, died Sunday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Murdock, 257 east Fourth North street.

Mrs. Bond was born in England, December 8, 1836. She came to Utah in 1860 and crossed the plains with the covered wagon company of John D. Ross. The family first settled in Lehi, later removed to Provo where their home was built near the present Jesse Knight residence. Five years later, the family moved to Heber.

She was a widow since 1875. Ten years ago she moved to Provo, visiting with her daughters in Heber nearly every summer. She was an active and devoted member of the L. D. S. Church. At one time she served as president of the Relief society organization of the Heber first ward.

Surviving are the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Crook, Heber; Mrs. Emily Murdock, Provo; Alfred Bond, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Job Bond, Chester, Ida. Thirty-seven grandchildren, and 48 great-grandchildren also survive.

John Bond, one of her sons, is an expert cabinet maker. He is said to have made, by hand, all the furniture in the governor's room in the state capital of Arizona.

The funeral services will be held Thursday at 1 p. m. in Heber. Burial will be in the cemetery.

Mt. Pleasant Picks Associate Staff To Deseret News

MT. PLEASANT, Utah, Dec. 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Tressa L. Erickson, correspondent to the Deseret News in the Mt. Pleasant territory, announces appointment of the following association correspondents, staff in her community.

District Board of Education, superintendent A. E. Jones; North Sanpete stake presidency, President Daniel Rasmussen; city council, Calvin Christensen; American Legion, J. P. Larsen; Battery D, N. G. U., Eugene Peterson; Service Star Legion, Mrs. L. R. Christensen; juvenile court, Judge Arthur O. Nelson; stake Relief society, Mrs. M. C. Peterson; stake Y. M. M. L. A., Seymour Jensen; stake Y. L. M. L. A., Mrs. Obed Nelson; Wasmuth academy, Miss Helen Rouns; Women's Missionary society, Miss Eva Langdon; North Sanpete high school, Miss Louise Matson; Junior high school, Miss Edith Aldrich; L. D. S. seminary, A. H. Anderson; fire department, William Hansen; Lions club, H. G. Erickson; Hamilton school, W. J. Nelson; Farm Bureau, Thomas W. Jensen; local health center, Mrs. F. C. Lund; Parent-Teachers' association, Mrs. William Hansen; Mt. Pleasant Pioneer Historical association, Mrs. S. D. Longsdorf; O. K. S. and Masonic order, Mrs. J. W. Locke; North ward Relief society, Mrs. L. C. Rasmussen; South ward Relief society, Mrs. Mary L. Davis; North ward L. L. L., Mrs. A. H. Anderson; Lydia T. Winters; South ward L. L. L., Mrs. N. LeRoy Christensen; North ward Sunday school, Miss Flossie Stokes; South ward Sunday school, V. H. Gunderson; Home Culture club, Mrs. Joseph Lund; Twentieth Century club, Mrs. Seymour Jensen; Acme Literary club, Mrs. E. J. Rulishauser; Junior Literary club, Mrs. E. D. Jones; O. K. S. club, Mrs. T. C. Candland; Red Cross, Dr. P. L. Holman.

Hunter Convicted Of Shooting Pheasants

MANTI, Utah, Dec. 2.—(Special)—In Precinct Justice Alfred Oldroyd's court, Merrill Oldroyd, Arthur G. Anderson and Wesley Christensen from Fountain Green, and Lefe Morley from Morgan, were tried for killing Chinese pheasants about Sept. 1, near Fountain Green.

The jury sat for two days and Saturday night returned a verdict. Oldroyd was found guilty and will receive his sentence Dec. 3 at 1 p. m.

For the other boys the jury reported no cause of action.

Manti, North Ward Appears in Pageant

MANTI, Utah, Dec. 2.—(Special)—A church history pageant, given by the Manti Epworth society, was held at the Manti school house, Wednesday night.



1863—HON. W. W. RITTER—1913

These two interesting pictures of the well-known, local financier, W. W. Ritter, show him as he looked in 1863 and again as he appeared 50 years later. The first photograph was taken in Europe, while Mr. Ritter was there as a missionary. He had charge of all the missions on the continent except the Scandinavian. He was absent three and a half years during which time he visited Austria with Elder Orson Pratt. Mr. Ritter is a pioneer of October, 1843, and his reminiscences of the trying ordeals through which the early settlers passed, are the most interesting things possible to come to hand. As the head of a leading bank, and owner of a luxurious city country home fitted with all the modern improvements, Mr. Ritter is in change from the days of '49, is it not?

At his new country home near the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon he recently said to a friend who he was entertaining: "Standing here, I can see the mountain on which I was a boy, with my uncle spent the winter of 1848, and 1849 in a cave dug out in the hillside. We were there to watch cattle and the only shelter from the wintry weather was such as we could construct of willow boughs and dirt." He then turned to show his visitor the latest improvements in electricity. "From these little wires which run into our house," he said, "we get our light, we heat our house, we pump our drinking water, we run our electric fan, and we do our churning, turn our washing machine, toast our bread and talk to the city 10 miles away. Something of a change from the days of '49, is it not?"

SKETCH OF

CAREER OF GEN.

GREENVILLE M. DODGE

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 4.—Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, soldier and railroad builder, who died at his home yesterday, will be buried in this city Thursday with military honors. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock and will be in charge of Col. Matt A. Kinney, of the Iowa National Guard, in accordance with Gen. Dodge's wishes, expressed shortly before his death. Two battalions of Iowa and Nebraska Guardsmen will act as an escort. Gen. Dodge's three daughters will attend the funeral, but his widow who is in New York, has announced that she is too ill to attend the trip. The body will lie in state the two hours Wednesday at the Dodge home.

Gen. Greenville Melton Dodge known throughout the west as the builder of the Union Pacific railroad, was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. When 19 years of age he was graduated from Capt. Partridge's military academy of Norwich, Vt., with the degree of civil engineer. Two years later he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and took service as an assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad company.

Abraham Lincoln, who had done some legal work for the company, met Dodge and the two talked of building a railroad over the Rocky mountains and to the Pacific coast. The project had been discussed in various parts of the country, but it was not until Dodge and Lincoln agreed that it was feasible.

Raised a Regiment

In the midst of the organizing the Civil war broke out, and Dodge being an engineer and having had some experience in Indian fighting was given a colonel's commission by his old friend, President Lincoln. At his own expense he raised, drilled and equipped the Fourth Iowa Infantry regiment.

Gen. Dodge was called from the front by President Lincoln and requested to take command of the construction of the long-talked-of railroad across the mountains. The Union Pacific company was organized and President Lincoln arranged for the enactment of such laws as would give the new company the greatest assistance in its undertaking. General Dodge was appointed chief engineer of the company and at once took up the work he had before the war.

Before long operations, President Lincoln's country was in the hands of General Dodge as to the most feasible route the eastern terminus of the road and it was at his suggestion that the decision was made. Work progressed slowly on the proposed route until 1866. By May of the following year, General Dodge had placed 13,000 men along the Platte river and he kept them moving steadily westward, until on May 10, 1869, the golden spike was driven at Promontory, joining the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific and the east with the west.

During the golden spike ceremony, the most important event in the railroad annals of Utah and probably in the United States. On the morning of May 10, 1869, Gov. Lehi



HARRIET PAGE WHEELER YOUNG.

Harriet Page Wheeler Young was which exerted every effort to save the financial credit of the institution. The husband of the three pioneer women enrolled at Winter Quarters for the long journey across the plains by the first company, Missour was under the same. She then arrived here July 24, 1847. She was the wife of Charles D. Young, whose photograph appeared in this department last Saturday another of the noble trio of women whose names figure prominently in the early history of the Church and of the state. She was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 2, 1808. In her childhood she became expert in spinning and weaving flax. She married Isaac Decker, living at Phelps, New York, a few miles from the Hill Cumorah, where she was a school teacher, and first met Mr. Decker. She spent her life in the Salt Lake valley, and was limited with the Church after her removal to New Fort. She was a deeply pious woman, and was a member of the family, and a member of health. She died Sept. 23, 1871.

Different. Glen Lee and Mel McKinnis, Melting, Don C. Wood, selection, Melting, Don C. Wood, Whitney, Leonard, Robbin, selection, Melting, Don C. Wood, McKinnis, Glen Lee, Mel McKinnis, A. Q. Mann, remarks, member of bishopric.

Utah, Statehood Day
Jan. 4, 1896.
Jan. 4, 1925.

Two a glorious day for Utah,
Land of the "Inland Sea,"
When the information reached us
Our people now were free
From Territorial bondage
And today we celebrate
The day when our loved Utah
Became a sovereign state.
Today we'll raise our voices,
Shout in fair Utah's praise,
Whom star on Freedom's banner
Shine forth with brightest rays.
Let all spread abroad her fame,
For dear to every Utahin
Should be fair Utah's name.
Long years we'd worked and
Laid our lives for statehood
Yet through pernicious influence
Our pleadings were denied;
But at last, Oh! welcome moment,
Our people, loyal and true,
Could place a star for Utah
On the field of azure blue.
And since that day, how proudly
We've shown to all mankind
Our patriotism
Nowhere on earth you'll find
A people more sincere and true
Than our own true hearted Utahins
So proud of Utah's name.
Her emblem is the beehive
Throughout our land and nation
We're known for industry;
And 'tis the earth is spreading
Abroad the Utah's fame,
Her statesmen bringing honor
To our dear Utah's name.

The Mother.

A tattered dress,
A well worn shoe,
A battered cap,
A cap of blue,
Your childhood days
Like memories passed
While you were playing by the
Mile post—your girlhood came,
And womanhood—a crimson flow-
er,
Cam' crowding with
Its bridehood shower,
And I was left alone.
—HENDERSON,
Salt Lake City.

SECTION FOUR

Wealth of the Wasatch

The Wasatch Mountains, grand and
great
Two Hundred Thirty Millions have
produced to date,
Prophetic vision of that leader,
Whose fame is now in song and
story sung.
And looking up where sky and
mountains met
Exclaimed their wealth would pay
the nation's debt.
Alas, how little then was under-
stood.
The wealth of Park City and the
Cottonwood.
Two Hundred Millions from Park
City and millions just begun
And Thirty Millions from the Cot-
tonwood has been won,
And Sixty Millions in dividends
was paid—
This but a cent to what in future
will be made.
We now that the great Creator
wrote
Saw these great mountains from
Earthquakes and volcanoes rent
the rocks in twain,
And construction and expansion
made the fissure vein.
And from the steaming vapors which
were forced the mineral and the
folding and faulting; at times we
lose the eye the weakest place
and then deposits more.—S. A.
Parry.

OLABIA DECKER, YOUNG

Clara Decker Young, one of the three known as "the pioneer women," was the daughter of Harriet Pates Wheeler Young, also one of the heroines of the first migration to this valley from "the states". In her childhood she met with a tragic accident, nearly meeting death as the result of a blow from her father's ax, under which she ran unseen by him as he was chopping wood. As if her life was preserved that she might fill a useful mission in Utah, she recovered after a prolonged illness from the wound she sustained, and became a woman noted for many admirable qualities. She was the wife and became a mother of six children.

President Brigham Young, to whom she was married in Nauvoo. With him she participated in many of the events which have come to be historical epochs in the history of the Church. She was with him in the overland journey to this city from the Missouri and lived here until her death, taking a very prominent part in the affairs in which the women of Utah were active. She was noted for her nobility of character and as a mother evidenced the deepest regard for the welfare of her children. She cared for other children with the love that only the fondest foster parents might manifest. Mrs. R. C. Eason, now a resident of New York, is her only surviving child. The mother died January, 1898. She survived the other two pioneer women, the second dying from smallpox and the third from cancer of the breast.

ELLEN SANDERS KIMBALL

While the original roster of the pioneer company under the leadership of Brigham Young, which set out from Winter Quarters to seek a place of permanent settlement for the expropriated "Mormons," did not include the names of "Mormon" women, it happened that, before the expedition finally started, one man had dropped out and three women had been added. The portrait of one of these is herewith given, Mrs. Ellen Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball. Nothing more than a glance at her rugged yet motherly face needed to convince the physiognomist that she was of the 1840 type, such an experience; and in the "Mormon" furnishes corroborative evidence that "more than once during the journey to the mountains of the heroic women prove faithful to the cause." After Kimball was made when the journey began to accompany the first Kimball long pilgrimage. The family in Norway in 1832. The family study Scandinavian stock, being in America, and made a new years voyage and after, both in Sweden. Soon after, both and mother died. In 1842 she, and embraced "Mormonism," and emigrated to Nauvoo in 1844, where she lived until her death in January, 1866 she was married to Heber C. Kimball. She lived the barren valley, which she "the first to enter," becoming the garden spots of the "wheat" died, beloved by all who knew her. November, 1871.

MRS. HARRIET A. HANKS AND HER DESCENDANTS

The boys cut above a group comprising the generations of the family of Mrs. Bartlett. A Hank, who on Thursday, March 13, stained his heavily-seventy birthday anniversary. It includes besides Mrs. Hank, her daughter, Mrs. Marcia Hyde, wife of the late Frank H. Hyde, her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hatch of Hober city, her daughter, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, and the latter's daughter, little Mada Louise Lawrence. Mrs. Hank was the wife of the late Ephraim Hank, who was a member of the famous "Mormon" Battalion. Mrs. Hank, well known as "Aunt Bartlett," is a pioneer of '44, a daughter of Bartlett-Docker Towns, and sister of Mrs. Beckel, one of whom made two of the three women first to enter Salt Lake City. Franklin Church, the pastor of the Methodist church, was

PIONEERS



"the pioneer women,"
so one of the heroines
In her childhood she
the result of a blow from
n as he was chopping
fill a useful mission in
e wound she sustained.
lities. She was the wife
married in Nauvoo. With
ave come to be historical
him in the overland jour-
until her death, taking a
of Utah were active. She
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other children with the
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iving child. The moth-
two pioneer women, the

R GALLERY OF PIONEERS



ELLEN SANDERS KIMBALL

While the original roster of the pioneer company under the leadership of Brigham Young, which set out from Winter Quarters to seek a place of permanent settlement for the expatriated "Mormons," did not include the names of any women, it happened that before the expedition finally started, one man had dropped out and three women had been added. The portrait of one of these is herewith given, Mrs. Ellen Sanders Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball. Nothing more than a glance at her rugged yet motherly face, will be needed to convince the physiognomist that she was of the right type for such an experience; and the history furnishes corroboration in the fact that "more than once during

the journey to the mountains, the heroic women prove that it was made when they volunteered to accompany the pioneer company on long pilgrimages." Mrs. Kimball, a sturdy Scandinavian stock, being in Norway in 1824. The family moved to America when she was 20 years of age, and made a new home in Indiana. Soon after, both she and mother died. In 1842 she and embraced "Mormonism," and moved to Nauvoo in 1844. On January, 1846, she was married to Heber C. Kimball. She lived in the barren valley, which she was the first to enter, becoming the garden spots of the valley, and died beloved by all who knew her, November, 1871.



MRS. HARRIET A. HANKS AND HER DESCENDANTS

The above cut shows a group comprising five generations of the family of Mrs. Harriet A. Hanks, who on Thursday, March 13, attained her eighty-seventh birthday anniversary. It includes besides Mrs. Hanks, her daughter, Mrs. Marcia Hyde, wife of the late Frank H. Hyde, her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hatch of Heber City, her daughter, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, and the latter's daughter, little Maida Louise Lawrence. Mrs. Hanks was the wife of the late Ephraim Hanks, who was a member of the famous "Mormon Battalion." Mrs. Hanks, well known as "Aunt Harriet," is a pioneer of the settlement, a daughter of Harriet Decker Young, and sister of Clara Decker, both of whom made two of the three women first to enter Salt Lake City with the pioneers.

Annual Encampment



STATE OFFICERS UTAH INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Top row (left to right): George Harrison, state chorister; M. L. Pratt, adjutant general; George C. Lambert, quartermaster general; N. C. Murdoch, rifleplatoon-leader.

Second row: R. N. Bennett, vice commander; J. M. Westwood, command rifle-platoon; Virgil Kelly, junior vice-commander.

Aug. 12 Program at mid-afternoon a.m., sports and games, afternoon Aug. 12—Program in grand amphitheatre at 7:30 p.m. Afternoon, combined high school and college students, dancing each evening, theater dance hall.

U. A. R. and Spanish War veterans

UINTA RANCHER KILLERS PUT IN STATE PRISON

Shirley Lyle Richardson of Yuma county arrived in Salt Lake Monday evening with Nellie Trujillo and Ethna Van, Ernest Trujillo and Murray Harris, convicted of the murder of Thomas Rhodes, Farm Creek rancher, Sept. 26, who was killed in the state prison. Scilla Trujillo and Ethna Van were sentenced to 10 years to life, while the two men were sentenced to life imprisonment. The prisoners were brought from Yuma by automobile and taken to Salt Lake by rail.

[illegible]

MAIRY JANE CHOOK
DUKE GONE

Joseph Fielding Smith and his family. Mr. Smith, a nephew of Joseph Smith, first prophet of Mormonism, was President of the Mormon Church. He died November 19, in his 60th year. He was survived by 5 wives, 43 children and 92 grandchildren.

1880	1880	Plowing 15 mow Garden 1 mow	1880	Plowing 15 mow Garden 1 mow
1881	1881	Plowing 26 mow	1881	Plowing 26 mow
1882	1882	Plowing 31 mow Garden 5	1882	Plowing 31 mow Garden 5
1883	1883	Plowing 8 mow Garden 85	1883	Plowing 8 mow Garden 85
1884	1884	Plowing 25 mow Garden 13	1884	Plowing 25 mow Garden 13
1885	1885	Plowing 8 mow Garden 95	1885	Plowing 8 mow Garden 95
1886	1886	Plowing 8 mow Garden 15	1886	Plowing 8 mow Garden 15
1887	1887	Plowing 31 mow Garden 11	1887	Plowing 31 mow Garden 11
1888	1888	Plowing 18 mow Garden 16	1888	Plowing 18 mow Garden 16
1889	1889	Plowing 3 mow Garden 19	1889	Plowing 3 mow Garden 19
1890	1890	Plowing 17 mow Garden 26	1890	Plowing 17 mow Garden 26
1891	1891	Plowing 14 mow Garden 29 mow	1891	Plowing 14 mow Garden 29 mow
1892	1892	Plowing 5 mow Garden 30	1892	Plowing 5 mow Garden 30
1893	1893	Plowing 11 mow Garden 3	1893	Plowing 11 mow Garden 3
1894	1894	Plowing 2 mow Garden 13	1894	Plowing 2 mow Garden 13
1895	1895	Plowing 28 mow Garden 14	1895	Plowing 28 mow Garden 14
1896	1896	Plowing 2 mow Garden 16	1896	Plowing 2 mow Garden 16
1897	1897	Plowing 18 mow Garden 18	1897	Plowing 18 mow Garden 18
1898	1898	Plowing 9 mow Garden 18	1898	Plowing 9 mow Garden 18
1900	1900	Plowing 9 mow Garden 13 mow	1900	Plowing 9 mow Garden 13 mow

MARY JANE CROOK DUKE GONE

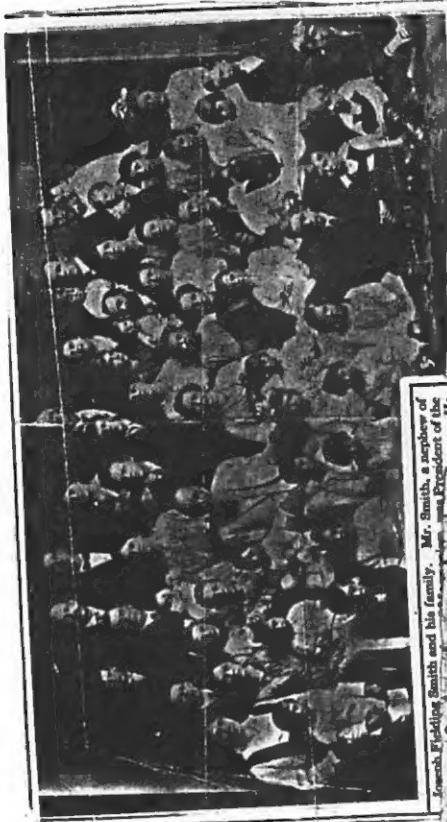
Mrs. Mary Jane Crook Duke, wife of J. O. Duke of Heber 3rd ward, died March 9, 1931 after a lingering illness, the final cause of death being due to pneumonia and complications.

She was a daughter of John and Mary Gilles Crook, pioneers of Wasatch of 1859. Mrs. Duke was born May 29, 1865 and from the time she was old enough she has always been an energetic church worker, holding many offices of responsibility in the auxiliary organizations. She was secretary of the Heber West ward Primary and later counselor in the presidency; treasurer in the Relief Society of the Heber West ward and many other positions of trust in the several wards where she resided. In her teens she contracted rheumatism which left her with a weak heart, causing many years of suffering and finally being the indirect cause of death. Through all her suffering she was patient and cheerful, always "feeling fine" when inquiring friends asked as to her condition. She resided with her family in Heber during her early married life, moving to Provo in 1910, where the family remained until 1918. They went to the Uintah Basin in the early days of the opening of the Reservation, moving back to Heber in 1919, where the family has since resided. The surviving members are as follows: The husband, Jonathan O. Duke, and children, Don C., Ethel, Merrill and Grant. Also 3 grand children: Dale C., Ellen and Don C. Jr. The surviving brothers and sisters are John W., Heber G., Thomas H. and Frederick Crook of Heber and Mrs. Margaret Callister of Delta, Utah.

Funeral services were held in the Wasatch Stake Tabernacle on Wednesday afternoon with Bishop Walter Montgomery presiding. The opening prayer was offered by John T. Gilles and the benediction by Pres. H. Clay Cummings. The speakers were David W. Hicken, Frederick W. Gilles, Joseph A. Rasband, Ralph F. Nilsson and closing remarks by Bishop Montgomery. Musical numbers were rendered as follows: Quartette, "Though Deep 'sling Trials Throng Your Way," and "Sister, Thou wert Mild and Lovely," by Frank S. Epperson, Frank W. Hardy, Mrs. Maybell Moulton and Mrs. Ardith Vance, accompanied by Mrs. Lorraine Laffer; Vocal Solo, "Mother Mourns," by Mrs. Delmar Dickson; Duet, "Beyond To-day" by Mrs. Maybell Moulton and Frank Epperson.

Interment was in the family lot in the Heber City cemetery.

Those from out-of-town who attended the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buckley and son Harry, Mrs. Hannah Clements and son of Salt Lake City and the following from Provo—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gilles, Mrs. Joseph F. Gilles, George G., Charles and Geo. Duke, Mrs. Heber Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peay and many other relatives and friends who deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement.



Mr. Smith, a neighbor of the family, is standing in the front row, second from the left.

UINTA RANCHER KILLERS PUT IN STATE PRISON

Sheriff Lyle Richardson of Uinta county arrived in Salt Lake Monday evening with Nellie Trullinger and Elmore Van Ert, Trullinger, the murderer of Thomas Kincaid, former Creek rancher, Sept. 18, who was placed in the state prison for a term of 15 years to life, and Van Ert, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, brought from the prison to Provo by automobile and were taken to Salt Lake by rail.

Utah Indian War Veterans Annual Encampment

STATE OFFICERS UTAH INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Top row left to right: George Harrison, state chorister; M. L. Pratt, adjutant general; George C. Lambert, quartermaster general; N. C. Murdoch, chaplain-in-chief.

Second row: R. N. Bennett, vice commander; J. M. Westwood, commander-in-chief; Virgil Kelly, junior vice-commander.

(Special Correspondence.)

SPRINGVILLE, Utah Co., Aug. 2.—The Utah Indian War Veterans' association has just issued invitations to the comrades to attend the eighteenth annual camp fire, to be held at Springville, Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19, when the following program will be carried out: Aug. 16—General reception, pitching camp, and band concert.

Aug. 17—Reveille at sunrise; patriotic program at 10 a.m.; sports and games at 2 p.m.; matinee, moving pictures, heater 8:30, taps at midnight.

Aug. 18—Program at the clubhouse 10 a.m.; sports and games, afternoon.

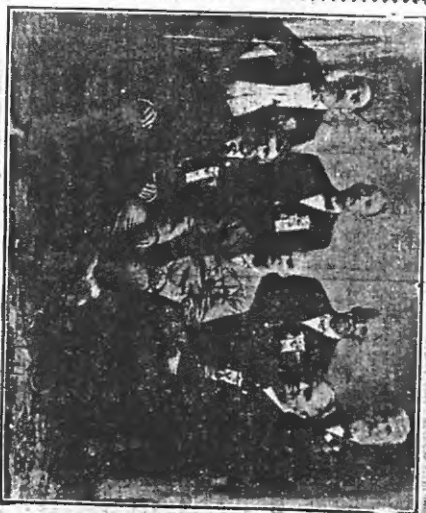
Aug. 19—Program 10 a.m. Speeches, singing, music, etc.; grand musicale, afternoon, combined bands of the county; dancing each evening. Theater dance hall.

G. A. R. and Spanish War veterans are invited to be present.

Following are the executive committee: George McKensie, Springville; John Tanner, Payson; A. F. Y. Westwood, chairman.

Plowing & Easter	
1880 Plowing 12 March Easter 15 April	1901 Garden 1
1881 Plowing 26 March	1902 Garden
1882 Plowing 31 March Easter 9 April	1903 Plowing 1
1883 Plowing 5 March Easter 25 "	1904 Plowing 1
1884 Plowing 25 April Easter 13 "	1905 Plow 14
1885 Plowing 8 April Easter 27 "	1906 Garden 2
1886 Plowing 18 April Easter 25 "	1906 Garden 13
1887 Plowing 18 April Easter 10 "	1907 Easter 31
1888 Plowing 3 April Easter 25 "	1908 Garden 11
1889 Plowing 12 March Easter 15 April	1908 Garden 19
1890 Plowing 17 March Easter 6 April	1909 Easter 11
1891 Garden 14 April Easter 29 March	1909 Garden 10
1892 Garden 5 April	1910 Easter 11
1893 Plowing 11 April Easter 2 "	1910 Plow 30
1894 Plowing 2 April Easter 25 March	1911 Garden 26
1895 Plowing 12 April Easter 14 April	1911 Garden 16
1896 Plowing 2 April Easter 5 "	1912 Garden 15
1897 Garden 16 April Easter 18 "	1913 Easter 23
1898 Garden 14 April Easter 10 "	1914 Plowing 12
1900 Plowing 9 March Easter 15 April	1915 Easter 4
	1916 Plowing 23
	Easter 2

Utah Indian War Veterans
Annual Encampment



STATE OFFICERS UTAH INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Top row left to right: George Harrison, state chairman; M. L. Pratt, adjutant general; George C. Lambert, quartermaster general; N. C. Murdoch, chaplain-in-chief.

Second row: R. N. Bennett, vice commander; J. M. Westwood, command er-in-chief; Virgil Kelly, junior vice commander.

(Special Correspondence.)

BREKINGDOWN. Ulan Co., Aug. 16.
The Utah Indian War Veterans association has just issued invitations to the comrades to attend the eighteenth annual camp fire, to be held at Parkville, Aug. 17, 18, 19, when the following program will be carried out:
Air—concerts, polo, football, basketball, tennis, etc.
Luncheon—at 12 o'clock.
P.M.: Sports and games, afternoon.
Aug. 18.—Program 10 a.m. Speeches by speakers from all over the country; singing, music, etc.; Grand musical parade; parade of bands; parade of floats; parade of teams; parade of dance hall and stage dancing.
Aug. 19.—Program 10 a.m. Speeches by speakers from all over the country; singing, music, etc.; Grand musical parade; parade of bands; parade of floats; parade of teams; parade of dance hall and stage dancing.
G. A. R. and Spanish War veterans are invited to be present.
Following are the committees:

UINTA RANCHER KILLERS PUT IN STATE PRISON

Butt Left Richardson at Quilley's, where he was being kept company at the lake. The company arrived in Salt Lake Monday morning, and the following day, Tuesday, the party, including the two men, started for the mountains. The party consisted of Murray Harris, considered the murderer of Thomas Rhodes, Patrick Creek rancher, Sept. 14, who was placed in the state prison; Melito Trullio and Minors, who are sentenced to 10 years in jail, while the two men were awaiting trial for the imprisonment. The prisoners were brought from the mountains to the state penitentiary at Salt Lake by rail.

MARY JANE CR
DUKE GONE

[illegible]

Joseph Seadon Smith and his family. Mr. Smith, a nephew of Joseph Smith, first prophet of Mormonism, was President of the Mormon Church. He died November 19, in his 80th year. He was survived by 5 wives, 43 children and 92 grandchildren.

[illegible]